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FOR
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Of all Descriptions
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,464—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1895.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa :—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mesquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co. Manchester, Eng.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
[illegible]	4113	A. Symons	30th Aug.
[illegible]	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
[illegible]	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
[illegible]MES	4113	A. Symons	23th "
[illegible]ANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
[illegible]	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
[illegible]TAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
[illegible]	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
[illegible]DONIA	7589	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
[illegible]	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
[illegible]NON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
[illegible]	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
[illegible]AGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for Venice transhipp to the mail steamer at Aden, and those for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—
4th September 18th September
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO ..... 17th Oct. 1895.

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Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 29th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 31st August.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMOO AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 30th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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THE STRONG IN HEALTH and to restore THE WEAK TO STRENGTH.
KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL
is one of the finest preparations of this invaluable remedy ever produced, and being supplied PERFECTLY FRESH from the Company's Laboratory every Bottle may be absolutely relied upon as active in all the essential and tonic properties of the Drug.
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 292, High Holborn, LONDON.

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SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 7	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Per Bottle..... Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4 ; Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-7
For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a Reduction.
TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.
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FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Ægle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.
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CHOLORODYNE.
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The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most Reliable Remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.
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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,
From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 "
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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
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FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.
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The beneficial effects of various preparations of Tar are well-known and recognised by the Medical Profession, and these Pastilles present the remedy in a highly refined, concentrated, and convenient form.
They are put up in screw-capped Vials (for the pocket??), properly protected from injury by dampness, and are guaranteed in perfect condition. Superior to any similar imported article.
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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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CASH, Rs. 780.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 "

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.
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Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld.. are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.
These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.
These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.
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"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
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"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
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FOR AUGUST, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 29TH AUG.

PROGRAMME:

1. Madrigal .....Flora gave me fairest flowers .....J. Wilbye. (Unaccompanied.)
2. Soprano Solo ...Was it for this? .....Milton Wellings, Mrs. FARLOWE.
3. Trio with Solo..La Carita.....Rossino. Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN, Miss HUMPHREY. Solo—Miss TUDBALL.
4. Bass Solo .....The Yeoman's Wedding ..Poniatowski. Mr. PETERKIN.
5. Oboe Solo .....Fantazia Don Pasquale ..Donizetti, Mr. HENDERSON, Bandmaster, R. I. Rifles.
6. Contralto Solo...Pack clouds away .... Miss HUMPHREY.
7. Pianoforte Solo. .... Mrs. ROWNEY.
8. Motett for Soprano, Solo and Chorus, with Organ Accompaniment ..... Hear my Prayer ..... Solo—Miss TUDBALL. } F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
9. Tenor Solo ....The Flight of Ages .....Bevan. Mr. NATHAN.
10. Part Song.....The Potter .....A. R. Gaul. (Unaccompanied.)
11. Baritone Solo ..Cherry Ripe .....Horne. Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
12. Glee.....Sleep, Darling Sleep .....G. C. Martin. (Unaccompanied.)

Honorary Accompanist: Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Honorary Conductor: Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.
Unreserved ,, ... ,, 2.

To Commence, punctually at 5-45 P.M.

D. MACDONALD,
Honorary Secretary.

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THIS Line does now issue 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class, and Deck Through Tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON,

In connection with the Union Line Mail steamers from DURBAN once a Month.
For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

MR. BUDGETT MEAKINS will deliver a Lecture on INDIAN AFFAIRS, in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 5-30 P.M. The Public are invited to attend.

D. E. VACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded up-country.

Also on account and risk of the concerned, 3 cases marble ware, consisting of camels, elephants, lions fountains, marble tables on iron stands, &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4, Mazagon Road, opposite Sir Jamsedjee Jejeebhoy Baronet's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a single barrel B. L. rifle in case with ammunition, one rook rifle, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, valuable engineering books, electrical apparatus, medicine, &c., the property of H. HOLMES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Bombay, August 26, 1895. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, plate/ware, mahogany cottage pianoforte, pictures, Brussels and other carpets, almyra, etc., the property of the late Mr. A. L. BUTTERFIELD, and others.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SILVER CUTCH-WORK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Maggondass and Jairamdass—

A quantity of silver Cutch-work, consisting of bowls, boxes, jugs, biscuit boxes, salvers, tea pots, sugar pots, mustard pots, tumblers, glasses, milk jugs, inkstands, flower vases, saucers, saltcellars, napkin rings, penholders, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

10 cases each 100 gross safety matches.
4 hogsheads claret.
25 boxes Australian claret.
2 English fire proof safes.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Hoosain—
1104—S G M—7517—1 case 100 gross baloons.
Out of S G M—8491—72 metal keyless watches.
Out of S G M—8575—72 metal keyless watches.
Out of S G M—8575—10 gross bulbs.
The effects of the late Mr. J. L. Danniston, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, Gladstone bag, carpet, &c.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Khandalawalla, consisting of gold spectacles and a set of artificial teeth.
The effects of the late Sulliman Esmalji, consisting of steel trunk and sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome victoria, in good order.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton by Simpson and Co., Madras.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Bombay, August 26, 1895. CRAWFORD & Co.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-feted remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says: The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 26th August, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secretary.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, Wood and Metal Work, will OPEN, at POONA, on the 25th September, 1895. 25 Prizes offered.
For prospectus, apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Poona.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 9th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held, at the Mill premises, on MONDAY, the 23rd September next, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those who may wish to retire.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John & Company's bonus.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 13th August, 1895.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LAMP-OIL FOR 1895 AND 1896.

THE Manager of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders for the supply of 14,000 Imperial Gallons or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LAMP-OIL, for 14 Months at the rate of about 1,000 Imperial Gallons a Month more or less as required; and as may be duly notified from time to time.

2. The flashing temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test, and the Oil must burn without smoking in carriage roof lamps, engine head lamps, &c., fitted with Baynton's Victoria burners.

3. The Oil will have to be delivered in Cases, not barrels, to the Storekeeper of this Railway, at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st November next.

4. Tenders must state the price of the oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon; its flashing temperature by Abel's closed test; and where and by what firm of manufacturers the oil offered was refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the oil offered for supply, which Sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 27th August next.

6. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required, but "not the price," so that Samples may be tested before Tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of Divi ing the Order equally between two or three tenderers for the same, or of giving an Order for less than the advertised quantity.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd September next. Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp-Oil."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, 15th July, 1895.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,630 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR. Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds.	Rs. 500 each at p. ct. p. a.	Bearing Interest Due 1st July.	A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896		Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	,,	502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	,,	507-8-0
D.	200	6½	1899	,,	515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	,,	625-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature.....

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Ditto.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed, when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 3,928,000 = ,, 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sridar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
,, ,, for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street).
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street).
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. ,,
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IN

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Book Street, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: "Carlos the Terrible," 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Okhla entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer La Seresa left it on Friday and the steamer Mahammadi on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Nedjed and Jubeda entered, and the steamer Dwarka left the dock on Saturday.

RANGERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a practice match with the Bombay Gymkhan to-day, at 5-30 p.m., sharp. All members are requested to turn out.

THEFT AT THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.—Keshow Vinayak' a clerk in the Registrar's office, has reported to the police theft of Rs. 130, in currency notes, from off his desk where he had placed the money, during his absence at another clerk's desk.

THE BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND MEETING.—The meeting of the committee of the Blaney Memorial Fund, which was to have been held on Saturday afternoon, at Mr. Virjivandas' house, Bazaar Gate Street, was adjourned sine die owing to want of a quorum.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE PETIT.—A deputation, consisting of the members of the executive committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, President of the Society, waited on Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, on Friday morning last, to offer their sympathy to the aged Baronet in his sad bereavement.

A DANGEROUS FALL.—On Friday afternoon, a Multani female child, aged two years, residing with her parents, on the third floor of a house, at Narayen Dhru Street, while playing with another child at a window facing the road, fell on to the road below, a distance of about thirty-five feet, sustaining a concussion of the brain. The child was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after treatment the father took her home, declining to allow the child to be detained there under treatment.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.—On Friday last, Assoo, a courtesan, residing at Girgaum Road, had her nose bitten off by her former paramour, named Cassum Mahomed, owing to, it is believed, the woman leaving his house, and residing with another. It appears that on the morning of the day in question Assoo went to another woman's house at Coombharwada, where her paramour saw her, and demanded some money. On her refusing to comply he struck her twice on the head with a stick, and throwing her down on the ground bit the whole of the lower portion of her nose clean off, and ran away. Assoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where she was detained under treatment. The accused was subsequently arrested.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WIDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Dhunji Street, regarding the death of an old Parsee widow, named Heerabai, aged seventy years, residing with her brother's sons at that locality. On the 13th ultimo, the deceased was going along Abdul Rahiman Street, when she was accidentally knocked down and run-over by a shigram, sustaining a fracture of her right leg. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was detained under treatment, but she grew worse, and on Friday afternoon when her case was thought to be hopeless, she was taken by her relations to her house, in Dhunji Street, where she died, on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received by having been accidentally knocked down, and run over by a shigram.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.—About half-past 3 o'clock, on Friday morning, tony No. 10706, was going alongside the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Chupra, when owing to the heavy sea and strong tide that was running she fell across the bows of prow No. 7196 with the result that the tony capsized, and the tindal and crew of three men were thrown into the sea. Two of them Hamji Mahomed Cassum and Bapoo Hamji, were at once picked up by the prow, and were saved. The tindal Baba Mahomed Cassum laid hold of his capsized tony, which drifted away seaward, and when she came near the fishing stakes at Colaba, the tindal let go the hold of the tony and caught a stake, and was rescued by a buglow that was going to sea at the time, and was put ashore at Colaba. The third member of the crew, named Sulleman, aged seventeen years, was not seen after the tony had capsized, and it is believed he was drowned. Mr. Hudson, the 2nd officer of the steamer Chupra, made every effort to rescue the men, but could do little owing to the darkness. The Port Officer was informed, and intelligence was circulated to all the bunders for the missing man.

THE SUN MILLS COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, when, in the absence of Mr. Assur Veerjee, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Chotalal Ishwardas was called to the chair. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure of convening the eighth ordinary general meeting to submit their annual report and audited statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1895. The net profit earned by your company during the year, including Rs. 1,577-7-3 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 92,395-1-6. Out of this sum Rs. 16,200, have been paid as an interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1894, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,195-1-6, which your directors propose should be apportioned as follows:—In payment of a dividend on 1,620 shares at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per share Rs. 20,250-0-0, to carry to depreciation fund account Rs. 55,000-0-0; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 945-1-6; Rs. 76,195-1-6. Your mill premises, machinery and stock are insured for Rs. 11,74,000. In last December your directors have been able to issue debentures for Rs. 4 lakhs bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the mortgage of the company's land buildings and machinery, Rs. 7,232-4-3 charges in connection with the issue of the debentures have been written off from the profits of the year ending 30th June, 1895. Messrs. Kessowji Veerjee, Nandji Damodur and Gokulbhai Dowlatram retired from the board of directors, and the directors appointed Messrs. Hiralal D. Saraya, Thakurdas Tuljaram and Choonilal Nagindas in their stead. Mr. Assur Veerji having retired from the agent's firm, he vacated his seat as a director ex-officio, but has been appointed a director in place of Mr. Khimji Assur, resigned, which appointments you are requested to confirm. Mr. Narayan Visram has also resigned his seat as a director of your company. Since the closing of the year, 380 new shares have been allotted whereby your allotted shares number 2,000, and when all the calls will be paid on the 380 shares, the capital of your company will amount to Rs. 5 lakhs. Mr. Thakurdas Tuljaram retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. By an amicable understanding, a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, instead of Rs. 12-8 as proposed by the board of directors, was unanimously declared. The appointments as directors, made by the board, of Messrs. Hiralal D. Saraya, Thakurdas Tuljaram, and Chconilal Nagindas, in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Veerjee, Nandji Damodar, and Gokulbhai Dowlatram, and of Mr. Assur Veerjee in place of Mr. Khimjee Assur, resigned, were confirmed. Mr. Thakurdas Tuljaram, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Ratilal B. Mujmoodar was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 100 per year; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

INDIAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

FIRST forecast of the Cotton crop for 1895.—The rains began about the middle of June in good time for the sowing of the cotton crop and were fairly continuous until the beginning of July. A break then ensued, which lasted for about three weeks in most districts. Germination has been good except in three districts. Weeding has been properly done except in a few districts where rainfall was excessive. The rain during the last week of July and the first week of August has improved prospects. The area under cotton has been estimated at 5 per cent. less than last year. This relates to condition up to the 10th of August.

TIL.

First forecast of the Til crop for 1895.—The rains, which began about the middle of June, were generally timely and favourable to the sowing of the "til" crop. Late rainfall delayed sowing in a few places, while heavy rain impeded weeding in some districts. Otherwise germination has been good and weeding has been properly done. This relates to condition up to the 10th of August.

THE SUIT AGAINST A PLEADER.

A VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

ON Saturday, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. C. M Cursetjee, Third Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Toolsidass Tooloomul, a Multani, sued to recover from Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Billimoria, a pleader, the sum of Rs. 22, being the amount of professional fee received by him in advance Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, with Messrs. Cowasji B. Setna and Nusserwanji, pleaders, appeared for Mr. Billimoria; while Mr. Murzban represented the plaintiff.

Mr. Cursetjee, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit to recover the fee paid by the plaintiff to the defendant as his pleader in another suit on the ground that the defendant committed a breach of his contract in failing to appear for the plaintiff. The following facts are undisputed. The defendant, who is a vakeel of the High Court, and has been practising in this court for the past seven or eight years, was, on the 9th July last, engaged by the plaintiff as his pleader in a suit, which was fixed to come on before the Second Judge on the 15th July. The usual vakalatnama was given by the plaintiff and accepted by the defendant, and a fee of Rs. 22 paid down. On the 15th July, the defendant appeared in that suit, but it was adjourned for want of time to the 24th July. Between the 15th and the 24th the plaintiff, who seems to be a stranger to Bombay, took a sudden fancy for Mr. Murzban, and desired to engage him also. He spoke to the defendant about it, but defendant tried to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that he was quite capable of and willing to conduct the case by himself. Nevertheless plaintiff did engage Mr. Murzban, as his counsel in the case. On the 24th July, when the case was called on before the 2nd Judge, Mr. Murzban and the defendant were both in court, and the defendant then informed the court that he was no longer instructed in the case. The motion for further adjournment of that case, made by Mr. Smetham on the other side, was then responded to by Mr. Murzban, and two days after this, the present suit was filed. The defendant denies breach of this contract; he says in substance he was always ready and willing to carry out the terms of his engagement, but that the plaintiff withdrew his instructions, and practically discharged him. It is not expressly pleaded, but it has been throughout contended on behalf of the defendant that the defendant was under his "vakalatnama," not bound to instruct counsel, and that if the client chose to engage counsel without his (the pleader's) acquiescence, the defendant would be justified in throwing up the brief, or in considering himself as superseded, and discharged from the case. The relations between a pleader and his client are those of principal and agent, and are regulated by the ordinary law of contracts. The question then before the court is, has the defendant committed a breach of his contract? This question is to be answered by considering and answering the following two questions: First, did the plaintiff withdraw his instructions as pleaded by the defendant? Secondly, if not, was the defendant entitled to decline to act on the terms of his "vakalatnama," because the plaintiff without his acquiescence and in spite of his objection engaged counsel in the case? After very carefully considering and weighing the evidence I find the first of these questions in the affirmative. I think there could be the smallest doubt that the papers in the case, i. e., the summons, the affidavit for leave to sue and other documents, which composed the case and supplemented the instructions given, were with the dispute about instructing counsel had arisen, taken back by the plaintiff from the defendant. The plaintiff admits this much that he took back the papers to show them to his counsel. He says, or suggests, however, that he returned them finally to the defendant. The defendant swears the papers were required to be given up by the plaintiff, and that he himself gave them up, and that they have not been returned to him or to his clerk. On these points the defendant is strongly corroborated by both the witnesses, Jumnadas and Narayen, who remained unshaken under the remarkable cross-examination to which they were subjected. Considering the defendant's position and the circumstances of the case, I should not have hesitated in giving credence to the statements in the witness-box in preference to those of the plaintiff. Corroborated, however as he is, by other satisfactory testimony, I consider I am fully justified in accepting his version of what took place, as against the uncorroborated story of the plaintiff. The plaintiff's counsel laid great stress on the fact that the defendant's clerk entered the adjourned date of the 25th July in the defendant's diary in this case before the 2nd Judge. He considered that fact was quite sufficient to establish that the defendant did not consider himself out of the case, and that, therefore, the papers had not been parted with and instructions not withdrawn. This argument strikes me as extensively fallacious. It is not denied that on the 24th July the defendant did in open court declare that he had no further instructions and was no longer in that case. In the face of that clear declaration which was accepted by the presiding judge without further objection by himself stirikikg out the defendant's name and substituting Mr. Murzban's on the proceedings, it is difficult to see that after this the defendant still considered himself in the case. The date of adjournment in question was doubtless put on as a mere reminder as the defendant probably thought the plaintiff might still think better of it, and at the eleventh hour throw over Mr. Murzban, and come back to himself. That case stands adjourned to some day next month; so that there is still considerable "contrition penitence" or it may be the defendant wished to be present at the adjourned date, to watch the management or as he expects mismanagement of the case by Mr. Murzban, who supplants him. That this note of adjournment means nothing beyond this, is, I think, evident from the fact, that it is not posted in the defendant's regular diary. I find, therefore, that the plaintiff did finally withdraw the papers in the case from the defendant on the 23rd July and I hold that this is sufficient to withdrawing his instructions and leaving defendant free to consider himself discharged from further attendance in the case. Mr. Murzban further argued that so long as the defendant's "vakalatnama" was on the file of the case, he must be considered to be in the case and relied on Section 39 of the Civil Procedure Code in support of this position. That section provides that a "vakalatnama" remains in force till revoked with leave of the court by a writing signed by the client. Such a case as the present, has not, I think, ever occurred in this court before any of the judges and the formality provided in Section 39, is, in this case, if necessary, inadvertently omitted. The 2nd Judge certainly did not insist on defendant's continuing in the case, as his striking out his name and substituting Mr. Murzban's clearly shows and argues, I think, a sufficient "leave of the court" to withdraw from the suit. There is nothing to show that the plaintiff objected to this course in anyway. Supposing, however, that the formality of a signed and written revocation is essential, the fact that the plaintiff chose to withdraw his instructions from the defendant, left the defendant no option, but to say that he was unable to conduct the case and under the circumstances the defendant cannot be charged with committing a breach of his contract so as to make him liable to refund his fees, or be mulcted in any other damages. The "vakalatnama" being still unrevoked, as required by Section 39, if anything allows, the defendant to say he is still prepared—as in fact he does say—to go on with the case, but that the plaintiff having withdrawn his instructions renders it impossible for him to do so. It would be clearly inequitable to allow a client to withdraw all his instructions from his pleader and still claim to recover damages as for a breach of the contract by the simple expedient of refusing to execute a written revocation. Where one party to a contract makes it impossible for the other party to carry out his part of it, he puts himself out of court at once. That is the case here. The absence then of a written revocation does not, I think, affect the finding. I have come to the above decision on the first issue. Coming to this conclusion, I do not think it is necessary to go into the other question, as to a pleader's right to decline to conduct a client's case, simply because without his acquiescence, the client has "majore cautela" engaged counsel, or another pleader besides. I may, however, say, that had it been necessary for one to go into it, I should most probably have been inclined to hold against such a contention. Coming then to the finding that the defendant has not been guilty of any breach of his contract with the plaintiff, for the reasons above given, I hold that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover as per his summons in this suit. I think it right before concluding to say that it is a matter of serious regret that imparting into this case of personal feelings owing to most unworthy, professional rivalry has given rise to scenes of the most unedifying description during the hearing of the suit, and has quite needlessly protracted it. However such scenes may serve to enliven the dull monotony of judicial work, and whatever their value may be as means of self-advertisement, they cannot be looked on as otherwise than disgraceful to the persons concerned, and I trust we shall have no recurrence of them in future. I dismiss the suit.

After the judgment had been delivered Mr. Davur was going to make an application in connection with the case, when Mr. Murzban stood up to address the court.

Mr. Davur said that he was in possession of the court and that Mr. Murzban should not interrupt him while he (Mr. Davur) was addressing the court.

The judge remarked that he could not hear both of them at the same time, and asked Mr. Murzban to sit down. Mr. Murzban, however, continued standing and was going to address the court, when the judge again asked him to take his seat, which he then did.

Mr. Davur then said that the plaintiff's case and everything connected with it was far too contemptible to make it desirable to ask for costs against the plaintiff. They were considering the evidence that was at their disposal, and he (Mr. Davur) was instructed to make an application to prosecute the plaintiff for perjury and another person for the abetment of it, but he thought he would make that application on a proper affidavit, to show that they were not fighting for the Rs. 22, which his client had instructed him to offer to Mr. Murzban and he (Mr. Davur) did so with congratulations.

Mr. Murzban then asked the court to keep the papers in the case for a week as he intended to file an appeal to the High Court for a revision of the judgment.

The court refused the application.

THE SECURITY OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NATIVE STATES.

THE hearing of the case, in which the Inamdar Shivapa Sankaraps, of Manjikavarji, complained of having been illegally and improperly deprived of his lands by the Jamkhandi Native State, was resumed on Monday last, before Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Assistant Political Agent, at Belgaum. The Hon. Mr. V. R. Natu appeared to watch the case on behalf of the claimant Ayachit; there was no appearance on behalf of the Jamkhandi State, and Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Manerikar, High Court pleader, appeared for the Inamdar.

The case for the complaining Inamdar is, that from so far back as 1826, he has been in possession of certain lands, situated in the territory of the Jamkhandi State, for which he has been regularly paying assessment. It happened to be land under attachment, but the accounts and the other village records showed clearly that his possession was undisturbed as a tenant from year to year, up to the date on which he was made the khatedar, or registered occupant of the land. His name, in the khata book of the village, stands entered as an absolute khatedar. The State withdrew its attachment of the land in 1877, on ascertaining after a full and careful enquiry, that no one else had any claim to the land. This enquiry of 1877 was necessitated on account of a Brahmin, by the name of Ayachit, having claimed the land in about 1865, alleging that his ancestors had left the land and the village, many years ago, and that as no one was there to pay the assessment, the land had been attached. When called upon to prove his title to the land, he was unable to do so, and on 23rd June, 1867 and on two subsequent dates, he made a clean breast of it, by admissions recorded by the Mamlatdar of Bedree, that he had no sanad, and that some documents which he had were lost in a river. In 1877, after a long and full enquiry, the State, through the then Kharbari and the Mamlatdar, ordered that the attachment over the land should be removed and the name of the complainant should be entered in the village khata as a registered occupant. By this order of the State, if there ever was the slightest deficiency in the complainant's title as khatedar, it was finally and permanently removed. After this naturally the complainant spent a considerable amount of money in improving the land. In about August last year, taking advantage of a change in the karbhari, the Brahmin Ayachit set up his claim again. His proper course would have been to sue the Inamdar in a civil court, but being fully aware of having no proofs to advance his claim, and that the present Inamdar's possession had been adverse to his for nearly seventeen years he preferred the smoother course of approaching the executive of the State, who very quickly decided in his favour, compelled the present Inamdar to quit bag and baggage, and handed over the possession of the land, to the adventurous Brahmin heir. The Inamdar submitted several petitions to the State complaining of this hasty and illegal eviction but finding no redress, and hope of none, he at last invoked the protection of the British Government by applying to this court. An explanation was asked for and the State authorities, in their written statement among other things tried to shield themselves by alleging that the order passed by the then Karbhari in 1877 was a mistake; and that it was an unauthorised order, and therefore not binding on the State now.

The Hon. Mr. Natu, on behalf of the Brahmin Ayachit, but more in defence of the conduct of the State, contended among other things that the land tenures in the Jamkhandi State were peculiar; that the Land Settlement Act and the Revenue Code were not binding on them, that his client the Brahmin was a kadim Inamdar, which inam ought not to have been, as it could not be, transferred to another. The admissions made by his client were not much of admissions as long as he then added that the village accounts would show his possession. The late karbhari had issued an unauthorised order, which was not binding on the Chief. And granting that the Karbhari issued an erroneous order, the Chief had a right to reverse it, in support of which contention, he cited a decision of the Bombay High Court, reported at page 230 of the printed judgments for 1891, in the case of Pappa vs. the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Natu further contended that in 1877, the complainant was not made a khatedar, though his name had then been entered in the village khata book, besides he did not produce a kabulyat, nor did he pay the necessary nazrana to the State at the time. That the words khata and khatedar then meant something else than they meant now, and that certain vernacular orders on which the other party had relied most, did not give them the right of a khatedar.

Mr. Lalkaka, in his reply, stated that nothing that had been stated by his learned friend, affected the claims of the present Inamdar in the least. That his client did not base his claim on the Land Settlement Act, or any other Act, but on the ancient and time-honoured customs of the country, customs as old as India itself. That the Brahmin claimant only alleged that his ancestors had a kadim inam, but there was no proof to show it; and whether kadim Inam or not, the State had, with open eyes, and deliberately made his client a khatedar, and could not now eject him as long as he had been, and was ready to pay the yearly assessment. According to local custom, his client was never given a kabulyat, and kabulyat when passed, were generally kept in charge of the State, neither had it been essential to present nazarana. It was often excused; besides the State had not proved these allegations. The Land Revenue Code, being Act V. of 1879, had long been made applicable to the Jamkhandi State, and as the notice required by that Act had also not been given to his client, he could not be legally ejected from the land. A civil court alone had the power of dispossessing his client if the Brahmin claimant, who had been further debarred by limitation, could prove his claims there. In conclusion, he urged that the court would support the just claims of his client, and inasmuch as this litigation had been improperly forced upon him, the Jamkhandi State would be requested to pay his client's costs in the matter.

The court's decision has been reserved.

FATAL ASSAULT ON A LASCAR.

THE trial at the Madras High Court Sessions of William Hoseason, third officer of the steamer Shahjehan, on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing death by a rash act by pushing overboard a native lascar, terminated in the jury returning a verdict of acquittal on both counts. The Chief Justice, who presided, then passed sentence on the prisoner on the charge of causing hurt, to which he had pleaded guilty. In doing so his lordship, addressing the prisoner, said:—The jury have acquitted you because they doubt whether this lascar is dead. They are entitled to take a merciful view of your case, and it is not for me to express any opinion on their verdict on that point. You have, however, pleaded guilty to causing hurt to this lascar, and more disgraceful conduct on the part of an Englishman—if you are an Englishman—I do not think I have ever heard of. You beat and hit in the face this unfortunate lascar, who, you well knew, was unable to defend himself. When he told you he would complain to the captain, you beat and hit him again. It is true you are a young man, and the sentence I shall pass will undoubtedly be a lesson to you and others. If the jury had found you guilty of knocking that man overboard it would have been a crime very nearly approaching murder. I have, however, nothing to do with that. The jury have thought fit to say unanimously that they are not satisfied that the man is drowned. You have pleaded guilty to causing simple hurt. It is impossible you could have done otherwise. You should recollect that you and that batta lascar are both subjects of the Queen-Empress, and that lascars are as much entitled to protection as you would be if that lascar had attacked you. The least sentence I can pass upon you—I am not sure that I am not erring on the side of leniency—is that you should be rigorously imprisoned for four months.

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE first game in the semi-finals of the Bangalore polo tournament was played on Monday afternoon, and was between the Royal Artillery, comprising Major Holland, Captain Brown, Messrs. Farrell and Biddulph; and the Mysore Imperial Service team, comprising Colonel Desraj Urs, Chamrad Urs, Dastagarh and Lungraj Urs. The umpires were General Pretum Singh and Mr. Pirie. It was a monotonous game. The Gunners kept on scoring against very weak opposition, till in the last couple of minutes of the final chukkur the Imperialists, to the surprise of themselves got runs to the flags and scored their 2 solitary goals against the Gunners' 15 goals and 8 subsidiaries.

UMRA KHAN, we hear from Kabul is enjoying good health at Chardehi, and has heard of his Khanship being offered to Majid Khan, his brother. Umra Khan is expected shortly to visit his new jagir in the Jellalabad district.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PARSEES.

LAST evening "Albless Baugh" was crowded to its utmost capacity by thousands of Parsees, who had met there to adopt a letter of condolence to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., in his sad recent bereavement, caused by the demise of his eldest surviving son, Mr. Framji, in the prime of his life. The meeting was called by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., chairman of the board of the trustees of the Parsee Puncheyat, and other members of the board (Messrs. Cursetji Fardunji Parakh, Hormusji Edalji Albless, and Cowasji Cursetji Jamshedji), and was attended by a large number of Parsees, which included almost all the leading members of the community. Never before has there been so large a gathering of Parsees in the history of Bombay on an occasion of the kind. The whole community was stricken dumb as if with a stroke of paralysis on hearing the very sad news of the death of a man, who promised to be the worthy leader of the community. It cast a gloom over the whole Parsee community of different places of India. Meetings of condolence were held in all parts of the Presidency and numerous sympathetic letters were sent to Sir Dinshaw and his family. All the masonic lodges with which Mr. Framji was connected felt his loss, which was expressed in resolutions of condolence sent to the bereaved family, and on Friday last, at the installation of the Pro. District Grand Master of Bombay, in the Town Hall, H. E. Lord Harris alluded in touching terms to the loss sustained by the Freemasonry by his death. Almost all the leading and representative Persee gentlemen werre present. Amongst those present yesterday were Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, Messrs. K. R. Cama, Hormusji Dadabhoy, C.E., Vicaji, the Hon. Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, Messrs. Hormusji, M. Chichgar, Darashaw R. Chichgar, Rustom Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Pestonji Cawasji, solicitor, Shams-ul-Ulma Jeewanji Jamshedji Mody, Shams-ul-Uima Dastur Peshotan B. Sanjana, Messrs. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Albless, Nanabhoy R. Chichgur, Cursetji Jamshetji Cursetji, Rustom Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, Bamonji Framji Patell, Nowroji Jehangir Gamdia, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, &c., &c.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, who presided, addressed the meeting in the following very feeling terms:—Gentlemen,—It is now three weeks since the lamentable occurrence, which has now called us together here this evening, happened, and yet so intense is our sorrow that we feel that the unfortunate event has occurred only this day. The death of Mr. Framji has plunged the whole Parsee community in the deep sea of sorrow, but the Parsee community especially can ill-afford to sustain such a calamitous loss, which has pierced every heart. By his generosity, his many-sided public services and his industrial pursuits for the welfare of the Natives, Sir Dinshaw has placed the whole Native community under his deep obligations, but it is the Parsee community, who owe him a special debt of great gratitude. Sir Dinshaw had greatly added to the fame and lustre of the Parsee community by his such splendid charitable deeds, and when a calamity of so great intensity befalls upon the old revered baronet, it cannot but claim our deepest sympathy, and we cannot but feel sorrow in such terrible affliction as this. But we feel double affliction when we reflect for a moment that in the circumstance, which has cast a deep gloom over Sir Dinshaw's family is the death of his eldest son, who was his guiding light in his old age, who was his right hand in business, who was expected to inherit his title of baronetcy and his large fortune and in whom all the hopes of his life were centred. Our grief knows no bound when we feel that the cruel hands of destiny has deprived the father of a loyal son, the wife of a faithful and beloved husband, the son of a kind father, and the society of friends, an amiable and true friend, and the poor, their unflinching supporter. Mr. Framji was known to them not only as the son of a wealthy baronet, but as a genial, kind-hearted, charitably-disposed gentleman, possessing a noble mind, which made him popular amongst those with whom he came in contact. We could easily imagine the indescribable grief, which Sir Dinshaw must have felt at this cruel blow in his old age. The late Mr. Framji always boasted little and did much. He was a man of word which was as good as a bond; he helped many a poor family and earned their gratitude. He followed in the worthy foot-prints of his father in matters of charity, which in some cases were even more than to the revered baronet. He was young in age, but old in wisdom, and gave great hopes of a very honourable and most useful career. The stream of charity flowed forcibly in all his veins. The Petit family besides patronising hundreds of private and public charitable institutions of public usefulness, had given a munificent sum annuation of seven and lakhs of rupees to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayat, and of this sum Mr. Framji alone contributed more than Rs. 25,000. In view of the many obligations of Sir Dinshaw and his family on the Parsee community, it was their bounden duty to express their sympathy with Sir Dinshaw Petit, who enjoyed so much esteem and reverence amongst his co-religwnists by reason of his virtues and wealth. It would be some consolation to the worthy old baronet to find that his sorrow was shared by all the members of the Parsee community, rich or poor, old or young.

He now called upon Mr. Framji Rustomji Vicaji to propose the first resolution, which was as follows:—That the Parsee community fully feels the heavy sorrow and grief that have befallen Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and his family by the said death of his eldest son, Mr. Framji Dinshaw, who died on the 8th inst., and who, during his life-time, following in the foot-prints of his revered father, taken an active part in works of public utility and in the development of the commercial and industrial prosperity of the country, and who had captivated the hearts of those who came in contact with him by his amiable and general disposition and many other excellent qualities both of head and heart. That the Zoroastrian community share in the grief and irreparable loss caused to Sir Dinshaw by the death of such a worthy, courteous, and obedient son, and prays for peace of departed soul and prays that may the Almighty God give strength, patience, and courage to Sir Dinshaw and his family to bear this heavy loss.

Mr. F. R. Vicaji, in moving the above resolution, made a brief but suitable speech recounting the many noble qualities of the late Mr. Framji and his eminent services to the Parsee community, and especially to the cause of female education. The Framji Petit Laboratory on the Parel Road was a living monument of his charity made without the distinction of caste and creed. His interest in the promotion and welfare of the boys of the Jamshedji Nusserwanji Petit orphanage was unbounded, and it was to his zeal that the institution was now on such a sound basis and in prosperous condition. Had Mr. Framji been spared for a few years more he would have done many charitable deeds as he knewhow to make the best use of his wealth.

Mr. K. R. Cama, in seconding the resolution, said that Mr. Framji led a model life, and if anybody wished to win the love of the community, should follow in the footprints of Mr. Framji, who had the interests and welfare of the community so much at heart. He took part in every movement, having for its object the promotion of the welfare of the community, and his loss was such as could not be recouped.

The motion was carried in solemn silence.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy proposed that the chairman be requested to forward the resolution to Sir Dinshaw Manockji with a letter of condolence couched in suitable language. In support of his motion Mr. Hormusji made terse and stirring observations. He said that the good words that could be found in the Gujerati language were exhausted by the previous speakers in praise of Mr. Framji and rightly too because the Parsee communities had not yet produced another good men like him. Words failed to express their grief. Mr. Framjee who was quite an unostentatious man knew well the duties and responsibilities of the wealth, and did not fail to make good use of it. The Parsee community mourned him to a man. "To live in hearts to live behind, is not to die." He hoped that the resolution would be carried unanimously.

Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar, in supporting the proposition, said that he had come in close contact with the late Mr. Framjee in the conduct of various public institutions, and he might say that he had scarcely come across a public man, who devoted so much of his energy and zeal and money for the furtherance of any cause, which, he thought, would advance the best interests of the citizens and of his community. He could give numerous instances of the timely assistance very quietly and unostentatiously rendered by Mr. Framjee to several public institutions, which was perhaps known to a few individuals only, but he did not wish to dwell on the occasion on the many charitable deeds and many of the most excellent qualities of head and heart of the late lamented gentleman, which had been so fairly and fully dealt with by the public press. But he could not help remarking that Mr. Framjee had left behind him the rich heritage of a vigorous, useful, and benevolent career, which would be far-reaching in its results, and which would leave an impress that would not be soon effaced. In the midst of his deep sorrow, it must no doubt have been a source of great consolation to Sir Dinshaw and members of his family to know that the death of their near and dear relation should be so universally regretted and felt throughout the country. It behoved them to rally round Sir Dinshaw to whom the community owed such a deep debt of gratitude on the present occasion, and do all they could to soften the effects of the blow. They ought not to forget again on an occasion like this the irreparable loss sustained by the widow and by her much-respected mother, Bai Dinbai, whose benevolence was none the less noteworthy, and others. By the death of Mr. Framjee the Parsee community had lost a promising and sincere well-wisher, who bid fair, if he had lived, to walk in the footsteps of his father, his friends a good-hearted and amiable companion, his numerous dependants and employees a generous-hearted and appreciative master, and the various public institutions a kind and munificentnt patron. As the branches of a tree returned their sap to the root from whence it arose, as a river which poured its streams to the sea from whence its springs were supplied, so the hearts of a grateful community should return their sympathy to those whose numerous benefactions and acts of benevolence had laid them under a deep debt of gratitude.

Dastur Peshotan Sanjana supported the motion. Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that he knew Mr. Framji for the last 33 years, and he could say from his experience that Mr. Framji deserved far more praises than were bestowed upon him.

After formal resolutions of thanks to the trustees of the "Albless Baugh" and the chairman had been passed the proceedings terminated.

A letter addressed to the chairman was received from Dastur Jamsaji Minocherji Jamaspana expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting owing to ill-health. A telegram was also received from the Parsee community at Satara expressing their sympathy with the movement.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	...	...	6	99·5	80·2	64	...	16·68	...3·19
Agra	29·586	SW	6	99·5	80·2	64	...	16·68	...3·19
Cawnpore	29·617	W	5	95·5	81·0	70	...	18·59	...
Allahabad	29·575	S	4	91·2	78·7	83	0·01	20·87	...0·06
Dhanni	29·624	WSW	4	95·2	79·2	68	...	23·86	...3·71
Jacobabad	29·549	SE	4	103·9	80·0	74	...	3·03	...0·23
Karachi	29·606	WSW	14	85·9	78·3	82	...	4·09	...1·35
Jeypore	29·652	WSW	5	95·6	71·0	70	...	17·23	...2·42
Ajmere	29·681	SW	8	89·9	75·6	78	...	20·56	+5·13
Deesa	29·683	SW	11	89·2	76·0	76	...	13·19	...6·45
Ahmedabad	29·709	SW	7	91·2	77·1	79	...	28·34	...
Bhuj	29·699	W	17	90·5	75·9	83	0·01	10·76	...0·41
Rajkot	29·699	W	11	90·9	71·8	74	0·03	16·67	...5·39
Verâval	29·712	Calm	11	89·0	76·3	87	0·03	14·21	...
Neemuch	29·708	WSW	13	82·8	71·6	83	...	19·48	...2·50
Indore	29·771	W	3	87·2	71·1	88	...	18·35	...2·79
Saugor	29·673	WSW	4	87·8	72·6	82	...	38·30	+2·58
Jubulpore	29·621	NNW	4	89·9	76·6	76	...	14·53	+1·76
Hoshangabad	29·702	SW	4	88·8	75·2	78	...	33·41	...4·45
Khandwa	29·734	W	10	89·7	73·6	82	...	16·95	...3·50
Raipur	29·628	WSW	8	84·0	73·1	92	1·04	35·02	...0·24
Nagpur	29·677	W	6	91·3	76·1	82	0·13	33·17	+3·16
Ammoti	?	W	8	91·2	73·3	73	...	18·37	...2·83
Akola	29·718	WNW	14	91·9	73·7	77	...	18·62	...3·34
Surat	29·716	S	L	88·1	75·0	91	0·08	22·49	...12·07
Malegaon	29·732	W	12	90·4	69·8	92	...	8·73	...3·91
Bombay	29·784	WSW	12	84·9	75·1	86	0·24	49·73	...5·29
Poona	29·764	WS

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The first important step, therefore, is to get the refraction accurately defined, and all necessary measurements taken. Spectacles are then prepared specially, in accordance with the requirements of each case, and it is only when thus precisely adapted, that beneficial effects can be relied upon.

Astigmatism, a common eye complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's formula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory, any kind of lense can be cut, at a few days' notice, whether supherical, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON. Price List free on application.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS." In a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

THE price of Consols was unchanged in London yesterday at 107 11-16, as also were all the other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter. The amount paid in Gold into the Bank of England was £425,000. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 to this port. Silver in New York remained at 66⅝ cents per lb.; and demand Exchange on London stood at the previous rate of 4·90 dollars.

To-day extra allotments of Council Bills were made in London on this port, amounting to five lakhs, at 1s. 1 9-32d. Consols declined 1-16 per cent. to 107⅜. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 30 7-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was unaltered in value, but demand Exchange on London fell ¼ cent, being quoted at 4-89¾ dollars. About £100,000 was paid into the Bank of England. The Banks' rate of Exchange on India, together with the English and French Funds and other quotations continued as before.

The Wheat market was dull yesterday, and White Delhi on the Spot in Liverpool was quoted at 4s. 10½d. per cental, ex-quay.

The price of Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1-16d., to 4 1-16d. per lb., in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, which at closing was firm. Surats were quiet., Arrivals steady. The day's sales totalled 10,000 bales; and Imports were *nil*. Arrivals advanced 1-6d. in the nearer positions and 3-64d. in the more distant, 4 1-32d. for August-September deliveries, and 4 3-32d. for December-January, being the extreme quotations. In East Indian Cotton, "Good" Tinnevellys was 1-16d. higher at 3 5-8d. per lb.

The Manchester market closed strong yesterday, with 7 lbs. Shirtings quoted at 3s. 11d., and 8¼ lbs. at 4s. 10½d. Jocconets, 39 in., were 1s. 11½d., and Mulls, 45 in., 2s. 2½d. 40s Mule Twist was 6¼d.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 50,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers, 52,000 bales. The Imports aggregated 6,000 bales; and the total Stock stood yesterday at 1,276,000 bales, as against 1,334,000 bales, on the previous Friday.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats were also firm; Arrivals quiet. 10,000 bales was the total of the day's sales, and 1,000 bales that of the Imports. Spot Mid-Americans further advanced 1-16d. to 4 3-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was ¼ cent higher at 7⅞ cents per lb.; and September Futures were 13 points more at 7·53 cents per lb. There were no Receipts at the U. S. Ports.

To-day's New York telegram reports a further advance of 1-16 cent in ready Mid.-Uplands to 7 13-16 cents per lb., and another rise in September Futures of 10 points to 7·63 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales yesterday. There were 9,720,000 bales of cotton in sight in New York, compared with 9,716,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

The Banks and local markets having been closed to-day for the *Gunpati* holiday, we have no further news to chronicle this evening beyond the Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, which were as follows:—

Cotton	410 bales.
Wheat	714 cwts.
Linseed	1,102 "
Castorseed	1,202 "
Rice	6,372 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	117
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
Bar Silver	30 3-8

The sum of about £425,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " " Surats	800	"
" " Imports of Cotton	6,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,276,000	"
" " Surats	33,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 25.

Mail steamer Khedive, from Bombay, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, left Singapore for Bombay, on the morning of the 25th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 22.

Lewis, Lt., Bo, 12th Bo I, on leave, from Kamptee.
Gordon, Capt., Bo, R A, on leave, from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 23.

Gordon, Lt., Bo, R A, on leave, to England.

AUGUST 24.

Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, from leave, to Deolali.

AUGUST 25.

Burrows, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th August, 1895.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 20, compared with the Statement of August 12, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	August 12. Rs.	A.	P.	August 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,93,42,103	6	8	2,06,27,751	11	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,97,51,420	4	7	5,72,91,461	13	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,32,454	11	2	6,2,159	9	2
Sundries	19,86,854	0	5	20,46,673	13	1
	Rs. 10,82,11,832	6	10	10,71,95,045	15	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,09,35,863	0	6	1,03,23,993	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,45,646	10	0	77,91,705	1	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,63,922	8	2	1,06,45,214	8	6
Credits do do.	98,21,425	12	1	99,63,147	3	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,18,40,394	13	9	2,12,16,094	7	2
Balances with other Banks	6,24,958	15	4	6,83,100	0	9
Bullion	5,272	13	6	5,231	3	10
Dead Stock	12,88,671	1	9	12,97,256	3	3
Stamps	10,471	0	9	10,021	2	9
Sundries	14,02,726	10	3	13,85,557	13	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,19,74,019	15	9	1,95,76,378	13	11
Do. at Branches	2,40,81,563	2	0	2,35,97,246	6	0
Rs.	10,82,11,832	6	10	10,71,95,045	15	2

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to August 20, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	29,21,508	Inc.
Do. at Branches	16,39,860	Dec.
Other Deposits	24,58,957	do.
Post Bills	98,702	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,34,392	Inc.
Loans	18,82,192	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,41,722	do.
Mercantile Bills	6,24,300	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	24,03,641	do.
Do. at Branches	4,87,216	do.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 17th August 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	29,070	26,822	2,248	...	...	9,304
Parcels, &c.	27,622	56,930	...	...	...	1,46,550
Goods						
Other earnings	1,727	2,919	...	28,308 1,192	...	7,963
Total for week	58,419	86,671	..	29,252	...	...
Aggregate	4,54,548	6,18,363	...	...	...	1,63,817

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ANNESLEY—Aug. 2, at 111, Holland-road, Kensington, W., the wife William Gore Annesley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINS—DE BRETT—July 31, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Lancelot White Atkins, M A, Vicar of Holy Road, Southampton, to May Helen, elder daughter of Major-Gen H de Brett, B S C, Retired.

BARCLAY—GREY—July 29, at St Marylebone, Arthur Hayward, youngest son of Col Hanbury Barclay, of Tingrith Manor, Woburn, to Gertrude Sybil, daughter of Col H L Grey, C S I.

BYRNE—WEST—Aug. 3, at St Stephen's, South Dulwich, Lionel Stanley Rice Byrne, only son of the Rev J Rice Byrne, to Elemore Margaret, second daughter of Sir Raymond West, K C I E.

CADELL—DUN—July 15, at Trinity Church, Chetwynd, Florida, James L Cadell, 3rd son of Col R Cadell Bengal Staff Corps, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Gen E Winterton Dun, Madras Staff Corps.

CHICHELE-PLOWDEN—FITZHERBERT—July 24, at Swynnerton, Trevor Chichele-Plowden, C S I, to Beatrice, eldest daughter of Basil Fitzherbert, Esq, of Swynnerton Park, Stone, Staffordshire.

OBBARD—ANLEY—July 30, at SS Philip and James's, Leckhampton, Edward Naismith, Indian Staff Corps, third son of the late Lt-Gen Obbard, of Loudoun, Cheltenham, to Edith Annie, eldest daughter of James Lempriere Anley, of Oakley, Cheltenham.

WEYMAN—PANTING—Aug 1, at the parish church, Great Fransham, Norfolk, Stanley Jhon Weyman, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Kate Elisa, only surviving daughter of the late Rev Richard Panting, Chaplain H E I C S.

DEATHS.

FALCON—Aug 2, at Malta, A Archibald Anthony Falcon, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late A B Falcon, Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs Falcon, 176, Earl's Court-road, London, aged 22.

STEVENSON—Aug. 6, at Livorno Lodge, Cheltenham, John Stevenson, late of Manchester and Calcutta, aged 83.

TAYLER—Aug. 4, suddenly, at Cheniston, Sedlescombe road, St Leonards-on-Sea, Skipworth Henry Churchill, late Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late William Tayler, Commissioner of Patna, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYANT—August 17, at Meerut, the wife of Mr J A Bryant, Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

HERALD—August 19, at Faridpur, the wife of J L Herald, C S, of a son.

HERBERT—August 18, at Shillong, the wife of Lieut Douglas Herbert, I S C, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

WALTON—August 18, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut L B Walton, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRYANT—August 17, at Meerut, Mary Ellen Velmiinah, the dearly beloved wife of Mr J A Bryant, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 37 years.

FRASER—Aug 19, at Dinapore, Raymond Bowring (Ray), the darling and fourth son of Lieut S Fraser (Retired, M W), aged 7 years, 6 months and 5 days.

HYDE—August 20, at Srinagur, Kashmir, Edward James Clarendon Hyde, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1895.

ALTHOUGH the Institute of Civil Engineers at Great George St., London, is an old established Society, having a long roll of members distributed throughout the habitable globe, it has had recently to occupy itself regarding the perversion of the term "Civil Engineer," which seemed to be steadily losing its original significance among the general public. It is well therefore that it should be generally known that the term means an engineer, that is not employed in military work, and that this alone forms the basis of the general classification of Civil and Military Engineers. All doubt on the subject may however be set at rest by reference to the charter of the Institution which begins as follows: "Whereas certain of our loving subjects have formed themselves into a Society for the general advancement of mechanical science." In conformity with this declaration shipbuilders, whether in wood or iron, bridge builders, and machine makers of every kind have been admitted as members of the Institute, and it is to be hoped that at all times all properly-educated and qualified engineers of every kind may continue to be eligible for admission to the priviledge of membership. The American Society of Civil Engineers requires from its members the ability to design as well as direct engineering works, and in the address of the President last June the further definition was added "the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." A distinction was recently proposed in one of the leading American journals, which although it ignores altogether the origin of the title proposes a general division of the profession into two grand classes, the Civil Engineer, dealing with static constructions, such as roads, bridges, dams, or buildings, and the Mechanical Engineers dealing with dynamic construction, including every kind of machine. Although simple in appearance the proposal has very little utility, as in many departments of engineering the static and dynamic parts are mixed; and further, the two titles in consequence of the numerous subdivisions of the professions require an additional definition to identify an engineer. He may be a Civil Engineer who knows nothing but canals, or docks, or water-works or bridges, or roads. Similarly he may be a mechanical engineer whose whole experience may have been among marine engines, or land engine, agricultural or textile machinery, and knowing one of these branches well, may know very little of any of the others. In India those men who are known as Civil Engineers are remarkable as a class for their want of knowledge of machinery and mechanical design. This want of knowledge has resulted in errors of a very costly kind, and now the remedy is found to lie in employing men with the necessary training for all special works. There have been men like Leonardi da Vinci who could hew a statue, build a fort, a canal, or a cathedral; design a machine or a piece of artillery, but these men are rare, and when all is done their work is not so good as that of a specialist at the several occupations. Da Vinci designed a file-cutting machine, of which the drawing is to be found in his published works, but the machine, although remarkable for the man, and his period, caused no advance in file-cutting. As long as British law refrains from stipulating who shall use the title of engineer it will remain open to all who like to assume it, and when the public understand this there will be less risk of misunderstanding regarding the qualities that should accompany the term. Any engine-driver may call himself an engineer as soon he can manage an engine, whether he knows anything regarding its principles of construction and design or not, just as any one may call himself a merchant, even if he only deals in second-hand boots and shoes. The term is quite independent of the man's position or capacities and becomes simply generic in its meaning. By adding the species a definite description is obtained. This is practically done at present, and engineers are known by their specialty, such as bridge, marine, locomotive, gas, or hydraulic, as the case may be. The leading engineering societies do a valuable service to the profession in requiring an educational standard from their members in addition to practical knowledge of their work, and thus, although these qualification do not form a guarantee of the members, practical efficiency has been found at least equivalent to the diploma which is required by law in other countries, and which is obtained more through the means of study at a college than by any display of working capacity. The difference which lies between the power of acquiring scholastic knowledge and the faculty of using it to the best advantage will always remain to distinguish the engineer by natural selection from the man whose career was chosen by accident, or by reason of a retentive memory only. As in the provinces of medicine and of law, no man is held to know the whole art and practice of his profession, the engineer must not be blamed if he does not profess to have acquired the mastery of more than one department. He is the kind of man who after having studied the general principles of the sciences which concern his work, applies his undivided attention to one thing, and whether it be the making of iron sheets or bars, screws, machines, or tools, his concentrated attention is what has brought the economy of production to its present high position. At the other end of a long series of engineers is to be found the consulting engineer whose training must have been of a varied character, and whose age and experience generally ripen together. Some of the most distinguished of these men avoid minute technical details altogether, and find a useful career in dealing with the broader aspects of engineering, in which questions of finance, of commerce, of climate and custom enter into and modify the more mechanical considerations. When all has been said—or nearly all—it is only discreet to add that there are engineers and engineers, just as there are doctors and doctors.

IT may safely be asserted that taken all in all survey work is perhaps the most arduous and trying civilian duty performed partly by European and partly by Native agency in this country. Difficulties, physical, political and climatic, have to be encountered and operations have to be carried on over wide and deadly tracts of swamp, forest, and desert. Some examples of the obstacles met with are described in the last issued Annual Report of the Survey Department. In the prosecution of the reconnoissance of the Yafi'i country outside Aden, the region was found to be very mountainous and difficult of access, some of the loftiest points rising over seven thousand feet in height. Fever of a malarious type was very prevalent, and all the party, including Mr. Tate, the superintendent, suffered most severely. In the Saver Yafi'i the triangulation made by the survey party was not very perfect, as the time available was short and the tribesmen were uneasy owing to the failure in the rains which had occurred after the previous survey. The tribesmen connected the two events together in the sequence of cause and effect, and the difficulties they in consequence placed in the way of the reconnaissance prevented the erection of marks on the hills visited. As the hills were chiefly composed of short ridges without well defined peaks, they afforded few facilities for triangulation apart from the erection of temporary landmarks. Hill ranges of Garhwal in the North-West Provinces supply another instance of the sorrows of a survey officer. The severity of the climate made the survey work very unpopular with the men from the plains on whom Mr. Freeman, the superintendent, was dependent until he had trained some three hundred hill men. But at first so far from being willing to be employed in the work, the hill men threw all sorts of obstacles in the way of the survey being carried on, and it was only after long coaxing that Mr. Freeman could obtain the assistance necessary for the proper performance of the work. In addition to his other difficulties the superintendent had to make arrangements for the importation of supplies to his men on account of local famine. The report shows that during the year the aggregate area surveyed on all scales was 1 27,477 square miles. These figures, however, do not include the area embraced by the traverse operations in the Central Provinces, carried on for the purpose of furnishing a basis for field surveys under the Settlement Department and of the skeleton survey of village boundaries in Bengal, which together amount to 3,572 square miles. Topographical surveys were continued on various scales in this Presidency, in Baluchistan and in the Himalayas respectively. In dealing with the forest surveys in Bombay, the Surveyor-General, while pointing out that the cost rates show a steady annual diminution, admits that the rates are still high. A hope is expressed that they will be diminished by concentrating the work of the party, whereby loss of time or making any great moves during the field season will be avoided. On the principle that inadequate and cheap labour is the dearest in the end, it is also proposed to increase the number and raise the *personnel* of the sub-surveyors, as a means of diminishing the proportionate cost of forest surveys in this Presidency. Writing elsewhere on this question of cost-rates, the Surveyor-General states that in some of the detachments the supervision of the professional work was entrusted entirely to low paid natives which, as he observes, cannot be considered a sufficient safeguard for obtaining accurate work. The long and technical description of the cadastral surveys carried on in Behar and other parts of Bengal is silent in regard to the controversies which have arisen from this so-called "contravention" of the Permanent Settlement. The officers of the Department have of course no concern in controversies as to the justice or otherwise of a particular survey, and have simply to carry out their instructions as efficiently as possible. But reading between the lines it is easy to see from the report that the cadastral survey is unpopular. Numerous obstacles are thrown in the way of the undertaking, by the very cultivators whose rights it is intended to protect. For instance, in one large village the Raj authorities were unable to point out the estate lands, as they were so mixed up with the lands of other proprietors. The reason adduced for this want of knowledge was the fact that the village had only recently been resumed from *patni* lease, and the ryots pleaded that although they knew the amount of rents they paid to each of the different proprietors, they could not specify the fields of each. The *thakbust* map was procured, but it was found that without a measurement of the whole of the fields in the village it would be difficult to locate the different interests found on the map. For reasons which could not be ascertained, most of the ryots on the estate refused to take their *parcha* slips, and this having been reported to the settlement officer, he went to see the cultivators and endeavoured to make it clear to them that the course they were following was prejudicial to their own interests. It does not appear that this well-meaning effort met with much success, for the settlement officer, in reporting on the incident, observes that "it seems hopeless to bring the illiterate section of the ryots to a full appreciation of their rights and responsibilities." The blessings of the record of rights were for the first time introduced into Burma during the year under report, but it was only on a comparatively small scale. A cadastral survey in Katha was undertaken with a view to facilitate enquiries regarding tenants' rights, and in order to prevent a great loss of time and money, the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the survey party directed the Burma field surveyors to mark off the holdings and to make a register of the tenants' names, which was duly carried out and made over to the special officer appointed to make the enquiries.

THE decision of the Corporation arrived at upon the initiative of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in regard to the proposed experiments at the Malabar Hill Filter Beds, is an eminently sensible one. It is the giving of a blank cheque to the Commissioner, who has been asked to take the opportunity afforded by the renewal of No. 1 filter bed "to make such experiments with all convenient despatch as may appear to him to be desirable with the object of the improvement of the filtration of the Tulsi water." This is certainly a case in which it is better for the Municipality to leave the executive to make experiments, without being closely tied down to a particular course. It is believed, and was indeed stated during the debate that the Executive Engineer and the Water Engineer are not altogether agreed as to the best plan to adopt to remedy existing defects, and this being so, the authority accorded to the Commissioner on Thursday will enable him to give a trial to the alternative plans if they are in existence. But as Mr. Mehta pointed out, it is not for the Corporation to know anything of such differences as are said to have occurred. The only officer with whom the Corporation has to directly deal is the Commissioner, and the introduction into the debate of questions as to the opinions of the members of the executive is calculated as Mr. Mehta said "to mar the loyalty, discipline, and subordination which have been prevailing among officers for so many years past." It is also to be regretted that Mr. Dharamsi could not

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Mr. Finlay, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed Solicitor-General.

THE RIOTS AT CHINGTU.

Liu-Ping-Chang, former Viceroy of Szuchuan, and the originator of the recent riots in that province, has been appointed Joint Commissioner to enquire into the riots at Chingtu.

THE STRIKE AT DUNDEE.

The strike among the jute workers in Dundee is rapidly spreading, and 27,000 men are now idle.

MR. BALFOUR ON INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question put by Sir John Leng in the House of Commons, as to whether he would advise the Government to invite the assembling of a Conference for the purpose of arriving at an agreement regarding a basis for an International Currency, said that he was in favour of such an agreement, but was not entitled to pledge his colleagues, and that, moreover, there was no ground to think that an International Conference would result in an agreement.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a deputation, which waited upon him to-day, urging railway construction in West Africa, concurred with their views, and said that Colonial development was the sole solution of the social problems, and there was no way of securing plenty of employment for the surplus population of Great Britain except by developing old markets and creating new ones.

THE FRENCH SICK LIST IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Aug. 24.

The "Gaulois" states that passengers, who have just arrived at Toulon, from Tamatave, report the situation in Madagascar as most gloomy. Five thousand soldiers are in hospital at Nossikomba, and the mortality will never be known in France.

AN EXPLOSIVE PACKET SENT TO BARON DE ROTHSCHILD.

An explosive packet was addressed to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild in Paris, to-day. His secretary, on opening it, had one finger and an eye shattered.

EVACUATION OF PORT ARTHUR BY THE JAPANESE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.

A telegram from Vladivostock, published by the 'Novosti," states that the Japanese are evacuating Port Arthur and dismantling the forts there.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.

An official Austrian estimate of the World' wheat crop just published shows that there will this year be two hundred million bushels less than in 1894.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

General Low, accompanied by A. A. G. and Commanding Officer, Royal Engineers, and one Aide-de-Camp, left Laram, *en route* to Malakand Kotal, on the 23rd.

The following moves took place on the 23rd :—3 Companies 25th Punjab Infantry from Drosh to Ziarat; 23rd Gurkhas, Malakand to Khar; 3 Companies, 2-4th Gurkhas to Ashreth; East Lancashire to Nowshera, and entrain No. 6 Company Madras Sappers, Mardan to Rashakai; and the 15th Sikhs, Khar to Malakand.

No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers moved from Kolandi to north of Lowari Pass on the 22nd. The 26th Punjab Infantry left Nowshera for Pindi on the 23rd in two troop trains. Orders have been issued that the 23rd Pioneers from Chitral may leave for India as soon as arrangements can be made.

BANGALORE RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

BANGALORE, Aug. 24.

First Race.—"Sumpegay Plate."

Desaraj Ur's Marvel, 9st 7lb	1
The Raja of Pudukotah's The Friend, 8st 12lb	2
Messrs. Ezras' Drummer Boy, 9st 9lb	3

Won easily by three lengths, a neck separating, the second and third. Time, 2min. and 17 secs. Also ran Minnihaha, Velocity, Honesty, and Ruby Distance—1½ mile.

Second Race.—"Final Scurry." Distance—3 fur-longs.

Capt Boyd Wilson's Kathleen, 11st 4lb	1
Desaraj Ur's Blink Bonny, 8st 10lb	2
Col Hanford and Mr Wolseley Smith's, Susie, 10st 3lb	3

Won by three lengths and a-half in canter half-a-length dividing the second and third. Time 40½secs. Also ran Arrahna Pogue, Turmoil Blackhorn, Success II., Corky, Piccaboo, Diomed, Leopard, and Little Wonder.

Third Race.—"Sumpegay Cup." Distance—4½ furlongs.

Capt Firman's Roxana, 11st	1
Mr. Irwin's Kepplar, 9st 10lb	2
Surgn-Major Armstrong's Mabel, 8st 7lb	3

Won easily by two lengths, a neck separating second and third. Time, 1min. 3secs. Also ran Beeswing, Meg, Gold, Myrtle, Cadger, Councillor, Ensign and Sierra.

Fourth Race.—"Getting Out Plate." Distance—1½ mile.

Mr. Dignam's Thomond, 9st 10lb	1
Mr. Luck's Miller, 8st 8lb	2
Mr. Rajagopal's Riverside, 8st	3

Won by a neck, two lengths dividing second and third. Time, 2min. 21secs. Also ran Queen's Messenger, Pausanias, and Barbarian.

Fifth Race.—"Patiala Purse." Distance—1 mile.

Messrs. Ezras' Grill, 9st 7lb	1
The Raja of Pudukota's Excelsior, 8st 10lb	2
Mr. Luck's Query, 9st	3

Won by half-a-length, the same distance lying between second and third. Time, 51 1-5secs. Also ran Maccaroon, Waiwera, Marvel, Canopus, Dandy II. and Lancelot

Sixth Race.—"Penciller's Stakes."

Mr. Frank's Paul, 9st 7lb	1
Desaraj Ur's Blackthorn, 9st 12lb	2
The Raja of Pudukota's White Czar	3

Won easily by two lengths, a length dividing second and third. Time, 1min. 28 1-5secs. Also ran Bosky, Ringleader II. and Squint.

Seventh Race.—"Match of Three Furlongs."

Hajee Ismail Sait's Jupiter, 8st 5lb	1
Mr. Lowoy's Laran, 9st 3lb	2
Mr. Namron's Soudan, 8st 9lb	3

Won by half-a-length in a common canter. Time, 42½secs.

THE FYZABAD MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

Orders have been received from the Government of India to stay Private Stewart's execution pending the consideration of the memorial for reprieve.

AFFAIRS IN BAHREIN.

The rumour regarding the uprising of Arabs in Bahrein Island against their Chief is confirmed. The gunboat Pigeon, with Vice-Consul Gaskin on board, has proceeded to the scene of the disturbance.

THE PAMIRS.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Colonel Gerard's party, according to intelligence just received, is likely to commence the return route by about the 30th instant, proceeding as quickly as possible to India. The main demarcation work is practically concluded already.

PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, Aug. 25.

The twenty-seventh Presidential Assault-at-Arms will commence from to-morrow, and last for a week. Several new arrangements have been made this year, also some new events have been added to the programme. The entries are good. The tournament is open for British and Native troops as well as Volunteers of this Presidency. The committee of the Royal Military Tournament offered eight silver medals to be competed, namely, in Sword *vs.* Sword for British and Natives; in Sword *vs.* Lance; in Fencing Foils; in Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet; and in Bayonet *vs.* Sword. The committee of the Bombay Presidential Assault-at-arms offered two silver medals for the best man-at-arms, one for the British and one for the Natives. In the same event General Nairne had given Rs. 50. Lord Sandhurst had given two cups for competing in galloping and driving by the Royal Horse Artillery and Field Artillery. There are several events open for officers only. The new features in the programme this year is the physical drill, sabre exercises, and bayonet combats, by teams of infantry. The whole show will be brought to a conclusion by a cavalry display and musical ride by the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

DETENTION OF H. M. MAILS AT ADEN.

The departure of the s.s. Thames, which brought yesterday's mail, was delayed, says a correspondent, for nearly four hours through the negligence of either the Port Trust, or somebody at Aden. After the mails and passengers were transhipped from the s.s. Massilia, and the Thames was about to leave her moorings, much to the surprise of the captain and pilot, the ship was found to be aground. Soundings were immediately taken, and the following depths were logged:—4 fathoms amidships, 3 fathoms on the starboard bow, short 3 fathoms on the port bow; the ship was drawing 21 feet 6 inches of water at the time. Every idea of leaving harbour had to be abandoned till high water, which was at 4 a.m. The Thames cannot be classed as one of the P. ane O. prodigies, and can ill-afford to lose three to four hours.

A BARODA STATE OFFICIAL.

His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai has left Baroda this week on two months' leave, and the premiership devolves for the time being on Sardar Bahadur Jayasingrao, a scion of the Angria family of Kolaba, who, it is believed, will succeed to the Dewanship when its present able and courteous occupant retires. In view of this contingency a brief sketch of Mr. Angre's career may not be out of place. Born of a high aristocratic Maratha family, Mr. Angre, unlike the majority of his class, particularly thirty years ago, was educated at the Poona College, and brought up in a style befitting his position in society by a fond and doting mother. In 1870 the Bombay Government appointed him, at the early age of 25, State Karbhari or Jower. He discharged his duties so successfully that in November, 1874, Government appointed him Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in charge of Sunth and Lunawara States, then under British management. Later on he was entrusted with the care of the Deogad Baria State, where he exercised district magisterial powers, in addition to full original civil powers. In 1877 Mr. Angre handed over the management of the State of Baria to its young master, with a replenished treasury and well-organised administration. Later on he was appointed Dewan to the Chief of Baria, and subsequent Dewan to the Chief of Chota Odepur, which appointment, however, he soon resigned. That the British Government had unbounded confidence in him is evident from the fact of his having been appointed State Karbhari at Janjeera in 1880. The climate of the place did not suit his health, and he gave up the appointment not however, without having earned the encomiums of the Bombay Government "for his careful magisterial work, and his strict supervision of the revenue administration." In appreciation of his capacity as a statesman, Government once more appointed him joint-administrator at Phaltan, under the Sattara Political Agency, from whence his Highness the Maharaja Sayaji Rao took him up as his Khangi Karbhari or chief palace officer, a peculiarly delicate and important position in a large Native State like Baroda. He discharged his duties in a manner which gave satisfaction to all with whom he came in contact in the royal household as well as the public. He was appointed chief revenue officer of the Baroda Raj in 1887, a post of the highest importance, and only next to that of the Dewan in a Native State. During Mr. Angre's tenure of the office of Sar Subha the land revenue of the State steadily increased, mainly owing to the efficiency of management and the inauguration of various measures for the encouragement of cultivation. It will be seen that Sardar Bahadur Jayasingrao Angre has had wide experience as the administrator of the Dewan of Native States, and amongst his other qualification for the high office, to which, it is believed, he will be in due course appointed, may be mentioned his service in Baroda, as one of the *Arkane Daulats* or councillors of the State during the Maharaja's tours to Europe, and his own tour to England with a view to widen his experience.

EUROPEAN LEPERS: AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Two European lepers have been admitted to this asylum; one is a boy, ten years of age, a sad case.

Three more applications have been made, but for want of room and funds they have, for the present, been refused.

Rs. 500 are urgently required for the purpose of building a cottage ward, also further funds are needed for the daily food and care.

What appeal could be more urgent than one to alleviate the sufferings and give a home to lepers, European and Native, who seek shelter in this Asylum.

Funds designated "European" or "General" will be faithfully so expended.

Your donation may be paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla and credited to the "Subathu Leper Asylum Fund" or sent direct to the Superintendent who will duly acknowdge receipt.—Yours &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M.D.,
Superintendent, Leper Asylum.

Subathu, Aug. 20.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The executive committee having carefully considered the protests of the head-masters of the Cathedral High School and Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution's and other evidence, which has been placed before them, do, in the interests of cricket and the Association, decide that owing to impossibility of reconciling the various accounts and the undoubted fact that irregularities took place, the match should be played again.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Colin George Campbell, of the India Office, as Secretary to the Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India and the Apportionment of Charge between India and the United Kingdom, in succession to Mr. Richmond Ritchie, resigned.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The action of the Government in deciding to do the graceful and generous thing about the Speakership has had a soothing effect on the political excitement engendered by the General Election. Much of the bitterness aroused by the historic struggle in which the country has been engaged has already passed away; and we may hope that when Sir William Harcourt meets Mr. Arthur Balfour face to face at the opening of Parliament next week the hatchet will be buried, and that all parties will, as far as possible, forget the recent sharp fighting; and settle down in a spirit of rivalry to the business of the country. Mr. Chamberlain spoke a week ago in what ten years ago would have been considered an impossible position, that of guest of the Birmingham Conservative Club, and with all the zeal of a convert rejoiced at the downfall of the party, which once regarded him with pride and admiration, but now never speaks of him except with scorn and indignation. He made merry over the many and contradictory explanations put forward by the Opposition to account for the disaster that has befallen them, and *a propos* of their rather hasty assertion that the Unionists have floated into power, and he laughed at them for accusing their special friends the working-classes of selling their votes for drink. "It is," he said, "exactly what we know happens in the case of savage tribes who crawl on their stomachs to their idols and pray to them for success in their undertakings; and if they do not get the success then they abuse their idols and load them with opprobrious revilings." Mr. Chamberlain's idea is that the verdict recently pronounced by the constituencies is "a condemnation not of one point in the Gladstonian policy"—(why "Gladstonian policy"?) "but if the whole course of that policy and above all of the discreditable tactics, by which it was sought to promote it." This is almost precisely what the Duke of Argyle says. His Grace while spending a portion of his third honeymoon at a country mansion, the *chatelaine*, of which is a Liberal, has found time to indite a savage letter on the elections to one of those nameless correspondent, who are so useful to politicians when they want to communicate any opinion or opinions to the public. The Duke has only succeeded in making himself a laughing-stock to his own friends, who are amused to see the old man eloquent working himself into a violent passion about politics at a moment when it might be thought that more amiable thoughts would be uppermost in his ducal mind. The fiery language of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and of the Mac-Cullum more strikingly contrasts with the moderate terms employed by Lord George Hamilton when speaking on the same subject a few days later. The Secretary of State for India thinks that sufficient importance has not been given to the part played by the Church of England and its friends in ousting the Liberals from office. My own opinion is that quite too little notice has been taken of the active hostility displayed towards Liberal candidates by the Bishops and Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in England. I know more than one Liberal candidate who owes his defeat to this cause, and it is practically certain that Bradford was lost to the Liberals in consequence of the refusal of the candidates of that party to comply with Roman Catholic demands respecting denominational education. Mr. John Burns, M.P., represents a working class constituency, and his experience as he has just been telling an audience is that local veto did not as he puts it bulk so largely in the vision of the electorate as its opponents claimed. This may, perhaps, be consoling to Sir William Harcourt for the continued sneers of the *Speaker*, and the unkind suggestion of the wiseacres of the *Daily Chronicle* that Mr. Asquith, who they say shows his true democratic spirit by deciding to resume his practice at the bar, is the coming leader of the Liberal party. What about Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman? Have his Scotch friends spoilt his chances by their too zealous advocacy of his claims? Still it is somewhat premature to be speculating as to the future leadership of the Liberal party. We have yet to see what will be the outcome of the duel between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt. Some people think that the latter has the game in his own hands now that he is in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. Whatever may have been the state of the relations between the late Prime Minister and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer when they were in office, Sir W. Harcourt can now if he chooses pursue his own line without troubling himself about Lord Rosebery, if he finds he has the requisite support from the members sitting behind him. Lord Rosebery has not opened his lips in public since the smash, and though his view of the collapse may be faithfully depicted by Mr. Linley Sambourne's cartoon in the pages of last week's *Punch* it seems strange that he has not sent a word of comfort or hope to his defeated and dispirited forces. The continuation of the squabbles between the two sections of the Anti-Parnellite party attracts much attention, and Mr. Healy's reply to the M'Carthy manifesto, which will reach you by this mail, seems to promise a lively time when the Nationalists assemble to decide upon their plan of campaign in the newly-elected Parliament. It looks as if the real fight was to turn upon the question whether the Parliamentary agitation, for what I may call Gladstonian Home Rule, should be abandoned, and a demand pressed for repeal, pure and simple. For the moment, however, public attention is less directed to home politics than to the dreadful news received this week from China, and the measures to be taken by Lord Salisbury's Government in view of the apparent reluctance of the Porte to do what the three Powers demand in reference to Armenia. Mr. Gladstone's speech was a very remarkable performance for a man of his age, but it was not free from serious blemishes, and it is now admitted to be moonshine to pretend that the Chester meeting was desired by Lord Salisbury to strengthen his hands. The assumption that the Prime Minister regarded the proceedings with approval and something more appear to have rested mainly upon the word of a reverend gentleman who made himself notorious during the agitation regarding the Bulgarian atrocities and who though an able and enthusiastic controversialist is not perhaps remarkable for soundness of judgment, or complete accuracy.

A very interesting wedding took place at the pretty church of St. Stephen's, Sydenham Hill, on Saturday, when Miss Eleanor West, second daughter of Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., was married to Mr. Lionel Stanley Rice Byrne, Assistant Master at Eton, and only son of the Rev. John Rice Byrne, of Upper Norwood. The Vicar of the parish officiated, assisted by the incumbent of All Saints, Upper Norwood, and the service was fully choral. The bride looked quite charming, her beauty and distinguished appearance exciting general admiration. The bridesmaids, four in number, were tastefully dressed, but for detailed information on this important subject I must refer my lady readers to the *Queen* and other papers devoted to the interests of the fair sex. There was a large assemblage of friends and relatives, numbering about 150, amongst whom were well-known Anglo-Indian faces. Sir Raymond and Lady West subsequently held a reception at their residence, Chesterfield, Norwood, and welcomed their guests, with even more than their customary *bonhomie*. There were nearly 200 presents, some of them being of considerable value. They were displayed in an artistic arrangements of colours showing prominently the Eton blue. The happy couple left in the afternoon for Scotland amidst hearty manifestations of regard from the numerous company.

Young India in England, as represented by the London Indian Society, over which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presides, is preparing for its next autumn and winter session. Its programme is so exhaustive and comprehensive as almost to take away one's breath. The Newcastle programme was large enough in all conscience, but that of the London Indian Society puts it in the shade. Here is the list of subjects that these budding politicians announce their intention of debating between October and February (I quote textually from a circular just issued to the members of the Society):—1. That in the opinion of this House (*sic*) the time has come when India should be directly represented in the House of Commons. 2. That the educational policy of the Indian Government is not satisfactory. (There are, I may perhaps be allowed to observe, parenthetically, other things in this vale of tears that are not satisfactory—the sublime self-assurance of youthful students to wit). 3. That the study of the vernaculars of India be encouraged and cultivated. 4. That the time has come for the municipalities in the larger towns in India to have control over the police within their own jurisdiction. (In this respect the Indian towns are no worse off than the Metropolis of the Empire.) 5. Enlargement of the Legislative Councils in India. 6. That we protest against the annual exodus of the Government to the hills. 7. Abolition of India Council. (By this I suppose is meant the Secretary of State's Council.) 8. That the expenditure of the India Office Establishment be paid by the British Exchequer as that of the Colonies. (This is slightly ambiguous, but evidently what is meant is that if England—I beg your Scotch reader's pardon, Britain,—pays for the maintenance of the Colonial Department it should also support the Indian Department.) 9. Condition of Indians in South Africa. 10. That the poverty of the People of India, resulting from the British Administration is to be deplored. (Equally to be deplored is exaggeration on the part of uninformed critics of that administration.) 11. Annexation of Chitral. (I was not aware that Chitral had been annexed.) 12. Land Assessment in India. 13. Advisability of a thorough Geological Survey. I may perhaps be permitted to express the hope that the attention paid by the members of the London Indian Society to this formidable array of topics will not seriously interfere with their studies. In this doubtless I shall have the sympathy of their anxious parents or guardians. Still if the former recognise that they are only a sort of mutual improvement society, and not a body of politicians endowed with authority to interpret the wishes of the more or less dumb millions of India there is no harm in these young men airing their eloquence; they might indeed be less innocently occupied in this city so full of temptations to ingenuous youth.

Just after Mr. Bhownuggree's notable victory in North-East Bethnal Green, the London papers announced that Mr. Arthur Balfour, as leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons, had congratulated the hon. member, but I have seen no mention anywhere of the fact that Lord Salisbury himself wrote in very cordial terms to your lucky fellow-townsman. The letter received by him from Hatfield was in the Prime Minister's own handwriting and specially recognised the important part played by Mr. Bhownuggree's energy in the capture of what has hitherto been regarded as a perfectly safe Liberal seat. In showing so much civility to Mr. Bhownuggree his lordship might possibly have wished to make amends for the slur intentionally or unintentionally cast upon the Parsee community by the noble Marquis when he made his unfortunate allusion, three or four years ago, to Mr. Naoroji's candidature for Holborn. Mr. Bhownuggree has been overwhelmed with telegrams and letters from his well-wishers, amongst the senders of congratulations being his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Not all the Indians resident in England are chagrined at the success of Mr. Bhownuggree's candidature. One of the most friendly of the letters sent to him came, I understand, from a meeting of Indian-undergraduates at the University of Cambridge. Moreover, I am informed that the Parsee colony, who presumably regard his entrance into the House of Commons more as a compliment to their race than as a party triumph, intend to entertain him at a banquet in honour of the event. A statement in some of the journals to the effect that Mr. Bhownuggree has decided to take up his quarters permanently in the salubrious district of Bethnal Green, is I am told, not correct. He may have a *pied-a-terre* there, but that I fancy is all. The East End elector is a curious person defiantly independent and brutally frank. It is not quite certain that he would care for his member to live in the constituency. As showing the nature of the East Ender I may remark that amongst the distinguished persons who went to speak at Mr. Bhownuggree's meeting were two Right Honourables, one of whom has been and the other is a Cabinet Minister. These important personages made no impression on the Bethnal Green audiences who seemed to resent their appearance as an intrusion! The wonder almost is that these strange people do not return one of themselves as their representative. A costermonger member would be a novelty especially if like M. le depute Thivrier, the "man in a blouse," whose death is announced this morning, he appeared in Parliament wearing the peculiar garments, which have been made familiar to us by the estimable Mr. Chevalier of Music Hall fame. I see that in an interview with a contributor of the *Sunday Times* Mr. Bhownuggree emphasized the fact that he does not enter the House of Commons to oppose the National Congress, though he made it abundantly clear that he will not be a member at all events of Sir William Wedderburn's greatly-attenuated party. By the way it was appropriate that as the editor of the paper in question is a member of the weaker sex Mr. Bhownuggree's interviewer should have been a lady. In the course of the hearing of the charge against Lady Gunning who is in trouble about a forged bill of exchange and who ran a club in Kensington, the Bow Street Magistrate Sir John Bridge magisterially observed that women naturally failed when they "tried to do a man's business." That may possibly be true with regard to clubs, but I do not think it can be truly said that women journalists are failures, though their work at present is somewhat circumscribed.

Readers of the *Saturday Review* must have been surprised at the singular slip in the latest number of that once powerful paper in crediting Lord Lansdowne with the recently-reported move in regard to Chitral. The new Government has been in existence such a short time that one might be excused for not being able to say offhand what are the particular Ministerial posts filled by, say, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Akers Douglas, Mr. Jesse Collings, and Mr. T. W. Russell; but to suppose that the Marquis of Lansdowne and not Lord George Hamilton controls the destinies of our Indian Empire would be unpardonable even in the case of the editor of a paper, published in the Orkney Islands. The *Saturday* also I think blunders rather badly about Sir Edward Clarke who perhaps because he is not willing to forego his private practice, perhaps because he feels a little uncertain about the safety of his seat as member for Plymouth, and perhaps because he is not wanted has not yet been appointed Solicitor-General, Sir Frank Lockwood to his great amusement and profit continuing to draw the salary without performing the work. The *Saturday* says that the eminent Conservative advocate began life as "a lower division clerk in the War Office." It is, I have always understood, the India Office which is honoured by having had him as a clerk years ago; but he served the State in this comparatively humble capacity for a very short time—less than two years I believe—and only joined the Civil Service with the fixed determination to leave it as soon as his pecuniary position enabled him to enter upon a career at the Bar. Sir Edward's contemporaries in Whitehall if there are any left under the new rules for getting rid of valuable public servants as soon as possible must think him entitled to congratulation. With the increasing tendency, rightly or wrongly, to give the best posts in the department to men of Indian experience, such as Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Philip Hutchins, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, and others, the ordinary members of the staff can hardly expect, however brilliant their abilities or valuable their past services, to rise to the top of the tree. The policy of appointing Indian officials to the higher positions in the India Office has, however, one advantage, if it be an advantage. It is injuring the prestige of the body, which as I have pointed out above our juvenile friends of the London Indian Society are so eager to sweep away and as some well-wishers of the Council think making it really the fifth wheel of the administrative coach. Are the services in India willing that the Council should disappear?

We understand that the local Government in the N.-W. Provinces although informed by telegram of the jurors' memorial in the case of the convict Private Thomas Stewart, has declared its inability to stay the execution of the death sentence, which has been fixed for Monday next. In these circumstances we trust the Viceroy will see fit to give the necessary orders pending consideration of the memorial by his Excellency in Council. In a Native State on the Bombay side the other day a convict was hanged, and the Government subsequently directed execution to be stayed. It is to be hoped that in the present case this preposterous procedure will not be repeated.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, Captain A. Symons, with the Overland Mails of August 9, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9-0 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Cooper, Lieut-Col C D	Winterbotham, Mr
Webb, Mr G H	

From Brindisi.

Bilderbeck, Mr and Mrs J B	Mifsud, Mr
Christie, Mr J	Pratt, Mr E M
Crawford, Mr	Pratt, Mr F G
Dawson, Mr J W	Shephard, Mr A W
Dimale, Mr E	Smith, Surg-Capt J B
Erick, Capt J C	Theabiston, Mr
Greenhalg, Mr L	Velliss-Anades, Mr
Holmes, Mr	Young, Mr J
King, Mr H T	Yule, Lieut-Col J H
Lefebour, Mr E C	

From Aden.—Mr Cursedjee Ardeshir.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, August 9.

Mr. Gladstone was present on Tuesday at a public meeting in Chester on the subject of the outrages in Armenia and the continued misgovernment of that province by the Government of the Sultan of Turkey. He moved a resolution assuring the British Government of the country's support in their measures to secure effective Armenian reforms, and declaring the necessity for the continuous control of the government of that province by the Great Powers of Europe. Mr. Gladstone made a long and important speech, in which he severely condemned the misgovernment of the Porte, and declared that all that had been said of the unspeakable atrocities in Armenia had been proved to be absolutely true. The primary responsibility lay with the Government at Constantinople, and it was the duty of the Great Powers to act accordingly. He made three propositions—that our demands should be moderate; that no Turkish promises should be accepted, because of their absolute worthlessness; and that we should not fear the word coercion.

A distressing mining disaster has occurred at the Auchenharvie Colliery, between Saltcoats and Stevenson. The men in the course of their coal-geting broke through into an adjacent old working, and immediately torrents of water began to rush into the mine. There were about ninety men and boys in the pit at the time, and when the inrush of water was observed they made for the pit bottom with all speed. They were brought safely to the surface, with the exception of fourteen who were cut off by the flood. After two days exertion five of these were rescued. The remaining nine have been given up as lost.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., has issued an address to his fellow-contrymen on the existing condition of the Irish Parliamentary party. He deplores the continuous faction in Ireand and "the outbreaks of indiscipline in our ranks," which have given the enemies of Ireland another lease of power in Great Britain. The organ of Mr. Healy's party declares that the standard of Repeal is to be raised by that faction, and that the alliance with the British Radicals is at an end. Extracts are given in another column from the article in which this new departure is ostentatiously proclaimed.

The verdict in what has become known as the baby claimant case was given on Wednesday in the Law Courts, London. Mr. Justice Hawkins informed the jury that the issue before them was whether the child they had seen was that of Mrs. Salisbury, and as such entitled to certain estates in Yorkshire. The jury found for the defendants and aginst Mrs. Salisbury. Mr. Salisbury, who was in Court, openly said that it was a cruel verdict. The case has lasted for nineteen days.

The period for which the Duke of Sutherland allowed the committee of the County Council to test the Kildonan goldfields has expired, and notice has been served on the diggers that they must now cease work. One or two of the men have done fairly well, but the others have got very little.

At the recounting of the votes cast in the recent election in South Edinburgh, it was ascertained that the number of ballot papers marked for Mr. Paul was less by three than the number declared by the Returning Officer, and that Mr. Cox's majority was raised from 94 to 97.

Miss Adelaide Bassett, the London parachutist, was killed on Monday at Peterborough by an accident of a most distressing character.

A dreadful disaster has befallen the British missionaries in China. Arising of the Chinese populace at Whaisung near Kuchong, ended in the massacre of no fewer than ten British subjects—the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, their two daughters, the governess, the Misses Saunders (two), Miss Newcombe, Miss Gordon, and Miss Marshall. The Rev. Mr. Stewart was one of the most valued of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, and the ladies were esteemed workers in the mission field. The massacre, according to Reuter's Hong-Kong correspondent, commenced on Thursday week. The houses of the station were set on fire, and the occupants were killed or wounded, the wounded being Mrs. Codrington and two of Mr. Stewart's children. Their wounds are serious, and in the case of two of them will, it is feared, prove fatal. The attack appears to have been made without any provocation, and the perpetrators belonged to a Chinese sect known as the Vegetarian Society. The massacre has aroused the most profound indignation throughout the world, and in the British settlements in China there is a strong feeling that prompt and energetic action is imperative. Serious news also comes from Shanghai. It is to the effect that the position of Europeans at Foo-chow is critical, and that the "Chinese native officials declare that if an outbreak occurs they will be unable to cope with the mob." The province of Fo-kien is in rebellion, and the mission at Fu-ning-fu has been burnt. Gunboats, says the telegram, had been wired for.

A telegram from Constantinople says that it has transpired from official sources that the reply of the Porte to the Armenian reforms project submitted by Britain, France, and Russia is generally couched in a friendly and conciliatory tone. On the other hand, a telegram from Vienna says that the reply of the Porte amounts to a refusal, "along almost the whole line," to accept the recommendations of the Powers. A telegram from Constantinople states that, according to advices received there from Van, the condition of the rural population in that district of Armenia is deplorable owing to the depredations of the Kurds.

The bodies of an Englishwoman and her son and daughter have been found in a canal near Brussel, and the Belgian police are convinced that a very atrocious crime has been committed. The victims, it has been learned, fare Mrs. Bockell, a widow of moderate means, whose home was at King's Lynn, and her son and daughter. She left for Brussels a few days ago, and the hotelkeeper and his wife at whose hotel the party stayed have identified their clothing. The police are of opinion that the victims were attacked by some of the numerous bad characters who haunt the banks of the canal.

It is announced from Melbourne that the City of Melbourne Bank closed its doors on Wednesday morning. A petition for the winding up of the Bank was presented on that day, and the hearing of it has been fixed for the 20th instant.

The King of Denmark is ill at Bernstorff Castle, Copenhagen. His Majesty is suffering from frequently-recurring prostrating pains, and a leading Danish surgeon is in constant attendance.

By the bursting of the boiler of a Brazilian second-class crusier in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, sixteen of the crew have been either killed or injured.

It is stated in a telegram from Madrid that the reinforcement now being raised in Spain for service in Cuba will number 33,000 men.

Continuous and heavy rains are ruining the crops in Japan, and it is feared the failure of the rice harvest will cause a famine.

A Danish crusier has seized a British trawler in Iceland water.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, late B.C.S.; Major-Genl. W. T. Parsons; Lt.-Gen. H. F. Bytheses; Col. J. H. Buller; Capt. J. Loane, R. N.; Mr. Joseph Thomson; Mr. John Dunn; Mr. Frederick Engels; Hon. Mrs. Edmund Petre.

Serious news has reached Lahore that the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan having cut a great portion of the western bank, reached Kusturi Nila on Monday, and is rapidly forcing its way towards the city, which is in a dangerous situation, if the current of the river continues to set as heretofore. The following details reach Lahore from Sukkur:—the left bank of the Kusturi river was breached on Tuesday morning between the bridge and the stone bund, and the country around was inundated. The stone bund, although a very strong structure, may give way under the force of the current unless the Public Works authorities can do something. Unfortunately there is a lack of material in the shape of rubble and limestone to cover the breach, and it cannot be got up by boats at this juncture owing to the insufficiency of water in the canal. Arrangements are, however, being made to get up the requisite material by coolies, donkeys and camels from the nearest places where they are obtainable.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

A SPLENDID WIN FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The crowd that assembled on Saturday to witness the conclusion of the game was even larger than that of the previous day. On Friday, when the Presidency had knocked up 164 runs at the cost of only two wickets, the general opinion was that Poore and Greig would defy the Parsee bowling, and carry out their respective bats for a century. Though Greig did not complete his century; his play was perhaps better than that of Poore who was fortunate in making his century, thus beating the records in the international match. On the Bombay ground, the Parsee XI. has always been so at home that such mighty scoring has never before been allowed to their opponents. The ground was not particularly in favour of the bowlers, whose trundling was first-class, and it speaks volumes for the great defensive power of Greig and Poore to have made nearly two centuries between them. When the closure was applied it seemed doubtful if the Parsees would be able to save the defeat by an innings. But the very bold stand made by Machliwala soon gave a hope of this being done. The young player, who is the hero of 1890 when the Parsees played the English team under the captaincy of Mr. Vernon, treated all bowlers with indifference until he made a feable blow, which being a skier was held by Carnegy very creditably. The other men of the Parsee team doing little the Presidency succeeded in snatching the laurels from the Parsees on the Bombay ground, where they held their own last year. The game was won by the Englishmen owing to their superiority in the most important department of the game, viz., batting, in which the first five bats are each quite worth three of the best Parsees. Every individual player in this match by his performance fully justified the forecasts we published last week. The Presidency XI. having closed their innings at 264 runs with 4 wickets down, the Parsees had to run up 133 to save a defeat by an innings. They could not avoid the defeat, but succeeded in lessening the number of wickets. They put up just three runs more to compel the Englishmen to go in again before they could call themselves victorious. The Presidency lost their one very good wicket, Jardine, who was bowled before anything was done. Luard, however, secured a single run in the next over and a boundary stroke from the same bat decided the game. The Presidency were thus technically victorious by nine wickets and two runs. The game proved, as we have already stated, that while the Parsees remain where they were the Anglo-Indian cricketers have made a marked progress, during the last five years. Since they defeated Mr. Vernon's English team the Parsees had held their own against all teams with the exception of the Presidency XI. in Poona last year. Their continuous success was due to the powerful bowling and their best fielding in India. The last sentence we are sorry to say we can not repeat. Parsee fielding was never seen worse than their exhibition on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. Gazdar was found not at all a good wicket-keeper and Kanga, Machliwala, and Mody cannot be pardoned for missing some easy chances of the bats, which in the end were credited with a century each. With the same team we do not think the Parsees have any chance whatever to secure a victory or even make a better show against the Presidency XI. in Poona next month, if the latter display the same form as they did in Bombay. They must include some more reliable bats in their XI. and Raja and C. M. Patel might be given the places of the two colts. We hope to see an even game at Poona. Below are the details of the game.—

It was decided to resume the game at 10-45 on Saturday morning, but a continuous downpour at 10 o'clock, which lasted for half-an-hour rendered it impossible to do so. Play, therefore, was resumed at 11-20, and Poore and Greig, the not-outs overnight, again assumed the defensive against the attack of Bapasola and Writer. The trundling was particularly good, but the batsmen displayed such splendid form that no damage was done. At the average of a minute a run the first decade was knocked up, and 170 was hoisted. The second ten was put up as amid hearty cheers from the crowd. Bapasola now passed the leather to Mistry. Bilimoria was now on at the market end, and Poore, cutting him for four, caused a second century to be recorded amid great applause. But the enthusiasm of the native crowd knew no bounds when Greig, after displaying first-class cricket, succumbed to a well pitched break. He was vociferously cheered as he walked to the pavilion with 94 runs to his credit. He played with dash, and most conclusively proved the correctness of the predictions concerning him, (207-3-94.) Luard partnered Poore, and when the latter put up 12 he made one,

nolds. Spencer and Billimoria being the last pair at the wicket, the former by some neat strokes equalised the total, and three more runs having been made the second venture of the Parsees ended in a total of 135 runs. The wicket being expensive for slow bowlers it was quite natural that Sinclair and Reynolds who came out very successful should have been kept on the trundling.

The Presidency team were now compelled to make up the four runs required to win the match. It was a matter of one stroke looking to the very powerful bats sent out by the Presidency captain. Jardine and Reynolds were the pioneers, but the Parsee bowling was not to be trifled with. It required Jardine to block the first four balls he received from Writer to remain at the wicket, and the fifth one he was lucky in sending off the players pad on to the bail. (0-1-0). The next man at the sticks was a renowned bat. Luard partnered Reynolds, and after allowing the Zoroastrian trundlers to secure two maidens each put up a single off Writer, and then Luard made a boundary stroke, off Mistry, leaving his side victorious by 9 wickets.

Below are the scores :—

PARSEES.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D E Mody, c Jardine, b Anderson	4	c Anderson, b Poore...	10	
B C Machliwalla, st Stephens, b Sinclair	0	c Carnegy, b Sinclair ,	81	
K M Mistry, c Stephens, b Sinclair	50	c Jardine, b Sinclair...	3	
B D Gagrat, b Sinclair	40	(played in) b Sinclair ,	0	
D D Kanga, c Jardine, b Sinclair	19	c Carnegy, b Sinclair...	0	
D C Daruwalla, b Hair	7	b Sinclair	21	
N C Bapasola, b Sinclair	0	b Reynolds	2	
S B Spencer, played on, b Hair .	0	not out	6	
E R Gazdar, c Luard, b Hair ...	1	b Sinclair	0	
D N Writer, c Browne, b Hair...	0	b Reynolds	2	
B M Billimoria, not out	3	c Hair, b Reynolds ...	0	
Extras	12	Extras	7	
	Total..132		Total...135	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B	M	R	W	2nd Innings. B	M	R	W
Sinclair	90	5	43	5	95	11	34	6
Hair	90	7	25	4	70	2	54	0
Anderson	35	0	18	1	30	1	15	0
Reynold	30	1	18	0	30	1	10	3
Browne	25	0	21	0	...	...	...	...
Poore	..	...	...	...	35	1	15	

THE PRESIDENCY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M R Jardine, b Billimoria	5	b Writer	0	
H Reynolds, c Gagrat, b Bapasola	27	not out	0	
J G Greig, b Billimoria	94	did not bat		
Capt Poore, not out	100			
C G Luard, b Writer	1	not out	5	
Capt Carnegy, not out	12			
H S Browne	did not bat			
E J S Stephens				
R L Sinclair		did not bat		
Capt Anderson				
B R Hair				
Extras	25	Extra f	0	
	Total... 264		Total.... 5	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Bellimoria	130	10	60	2
Writer	220	13	61	1
Mistry	110	10	33	0
Bapasola	105	5	54	1
Machliwalla	35	1	22	0
Gagrat	15	0	9	0

A Cricketing Correspondent writes :—Rain fell heavily when the time drew near to resume the match on Saturday, but the downpour was not sufficient to prevent a continuance of the game about half-an-hour later than the advertised time. The wicket was in favour of the bowlers, the advantage, however, being neutralised by the increased difficulty in fielding. For the first half-an-hour the attendance was not so large as on the previous day, many having doubtless refrained from coming until the weather was more settled. Later on the ground was hemmed in by an enormous, but very orderly, crowd. Poore and Greig resumed their partnership, their play being marked with the same confidence as on the previous afternoon. Runs came steadily, 200 being reached shortly after twelve. After a splendid innings of 94, Greig was bowled by Billimoria. His departure was the signal for great enthusiasm, friend and foe alike showing their appreciation of the retiring batsman's performance. Some of the applause from the Parsees was, doubtless, occasioned by the fall of Greig's wicket, but I think a greater part of it was intended as a tribute to the little batsman. At this stage of the game I noticed a tendency to slackness among the fielders, but one could scarcely expect them to maintain their former keenness after such a protracted spell of leather-hunting. Even to the spectators the game at this time was somewhat monotonous, producing a somnolent effect in some instances. It would have been refreshing to see Poore step out to a few balls to make things "hum," but he steadily resisted the temptation offered him by the Zoroastrian bowlers to do so. However, he gave one or two chances, which were missed. Loud applause broke out when the score stood at double the Parsee total. At this stage Poore, who had just reached his century, decided to declare the innings closed. It was scarcely worth while to do so when there was only fifteen minutes left to play before lunch time, and if the captain of the Presidency XI. had not been quite so anxious to close the account for the sake of dramatic effect, the necessity for the Presidency to return to the defence a second time would in all probability have been avoided. Very little was done by the Parsees in their five minutes' play before luncheon. On resuming the bowling was completely collared by Machliwala and Mody, the former lifting the ball in fine form over the Gymkhana boundary for six. When the total reached thirty a change was found necessary, but Anderson did not do much better than his predecessor Sinclair. Other changes were tried, but all the bowling was treated with the same indifference, and runs were piled up until a temporary stop was found necessary on account of a smart shower of rain about four o'clock. After this matters began to mend, Mody being well caught by Anderson. Sinclair, warming to the work in the same manner as on the previous day, clean-bowled Gagrat, knocking the leg stumps out of the ground, and with the next ball succeeded in dismissing Mistry, who was caught in the slips by Jardine. Soon after Machliwala was seized with cramp, and had to obtain a substitute to do the running. His career after this was brief, as he was caught in the out-field carrying out his bat for a well-played 81—more than half the total of the innings. Sinclair who was bowling well, got rid of Daruvalla's wicket after he had compiled 24. Reynolds was also in good form, emulating Sinclair's performance by taking two wickets for two balls. Gazdar, after having spent several minutes in preparing his block, and levelling the pitch, with an evident view to make a good stand, was deliberately bowled by Sinclair with the very first ball. Vociferous cheering from the native crowd, and the vigorous waving of handkerchiefs in the Parsee ladies' tent, accompanied by a long blast of a bugle, told us that the deficit of 132 had been wiped off, and that the Presidency score was equalised. Sinclair was very dangerous at this time, and Reynolds also was not to be denied. The batsmen were dismissed in quick succession, and shortly before five o'clock the tenth wicket fell, the score at that time being 135. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the European spectators, as there was an absolute certainty of a win for the Presidency. With only five runs to obtain Reynolds and Jardine went in to face the attack of Writer and Billimoria. Writer succeeded in capturing Jardine's wicket at the very outset. But on Luard partnering Reynolds the requisite runs were obtained by a boundary hit made by Luard. At 5-20 the teams retired from the field, the Presidency having scored a win by nine wickets, though practically with six wickets to spare in the first innings, and nine in the second. One could not help noticing the difference between the sober joy of the European spectators on Saturday, as compared with the frenzied exuberance displayed by the Parsees twelve months ago, when the victory was on their side. For the most part the game was watched with intelligent interest from first to last, but I could not help noticing that on several occasions—especially on Saturday afternoon—the clapping was entirely out of place. The object of applause being to show appreciation of good play, the value of such demonstrations is minimised when the crowd persist in taking notice of any and every petty stroke.

On the Presidency side the honours of the game in the bowling department rest with Sinclair, whose fast deliveries were not at all appreciated by the Parsees. This shows that after all the selection of Sinclair at the eleventh hour was well judged. So few of the Presidency batsmen had a chance of exhibiting their prowess, that it is an easy task to distribute the honours in this department. Nothing could be finer than the stand made by Greig and Poore. The ease with which they met the attacks of Writer and Billimoria point to the fact that the Presidency win was no matter of mere luck, but was due to all round superiority. According to all accounts they displayed better combination than at previous international fixtures. Stephens did yeoman service behind the wickets, and Poore made a first rate skipper. With regard to the Zoroastrian play, the chief feature was undoubtedly their all round good fielding. With the exception of Mistry, Gagrat, and Machliwalla no one in the team wielded the willow with any degree of confidence. Had they been well supported by the rest of the eleven, the issue of the game would probably have been different. Taking into consideration the large score made off Writer and Billimoria, it would not seem that the Parsee bowling has improved since last season. The Presidency invariably give a good account of themselves at Poona, where the climatic conditions are more in their favour, and if they there display as good form as they did on Friday and Saturday another victory for the Europeans is certain.

A PREGNANT SUGGESTION FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I take it that your columns are open to the ventilation, not only of grievances, but also of suggestions. In this instance a suggestion, that may lead to some very careful consideration by many, if not most of the Commanding Officers and others, in India, and quickly to a modus operandi, of benefiting some thousands of men located for the time being in this country, who, on leaving by reason of their time expiring for service under the British flag, have to seek for employment, these men are incapacitated by reason of their residence here for the hardest manual toil, at Home, and find a growing difficulty in getting the employment they seek for. It must be then within your knowledge, as it is of finine after having bicycled over some thousand miles of English country lanes that men after leaving the army are really unable to find work, and that after liquidating their money, they gravitate to loafing, and tramping the high-ways, and bye-ways, of old England. It is stated on good authority at least one-third of the total number of tramps there are old soldiers ! Now we know, as it is almost coarsely put "Tommy is paid to fight, and it was never intended he should become a classical scholar," the inference being that his mental capacity, if enlarged, would be severely detrimental to his pugilistic qualities. Now, Sir, this may be all very well from one point of view, though I doubt its accuracy, as history does not tell us, and it would lie if it did, that our officers, well educated, as they undoubtedly are, showed less physical occurage than their men. In the perusal of the pages depicting the glorious battles of the past, one is inclined to believe that the officer, through his personal bravery has often kept up the courage of his men, and materially helped in bringing about the ultimate successful result of the battle. Having stated the above facts, I contend that a class should be formed in every regiment in India, in which short hand and typewriting should be taught; and I go so far as to point out from exact and personal knowledge that style of shorthand, and what kind of typewriter should be used. The Graham or American for the shorthand as it has distanced all others for speed, permitting reporting to be done up to 200 words per minute ! The Hammond typewriter for the same reason that it has distanced all others, and allows interchangeable type, its latest adaptation to the Russian Language speaks for itself. The soldier has time to learn both these things, shorthand and typewriting, and after he has learnt to be proficient he would be assured of a much greater probability of earning a respectable income when he left the Army, the qualifications he would possess would probably find him a good salary even in this country, for in the extension of business, and the further opening of railways, well disciplined men capable of being useful in the way I illustrate would be eagerly sought for—and would experience no difficulty in securing a livelihood—how different from their present outlook. I conclude with a quotation from Sr. George Thacker Campbell: "I do not know of any branches of knowledge which so surely lead to immediate, respectable employment" (this of shorthand and typewriting), hoping the publication of my letter in your columns may lead kindly hearted Commanding Officers to endeavour to get permission to break through the Red Tape that now condemns "Tommy Atkins" to the inglorious career that fate under the present conditions appear to relegate him to. A strong representation to Field Marshal Roberts, Tommy's firm friend while he was in India, I am sanguine would bring it about.—I am, &c.

WALTER G. TREACHER.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN P. R. MANTELL, Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Jhansi.

CAPTAIN L. H. VIDAL, 28th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff.

LIEUTENANT N. M. E. VANDELEUR, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, has been sent home under the orders of a Medical Board.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. A. BIRST, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave in India from 1st September to 12th October.

LIEUTENANT W. NEILSON, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on 90 day's accumulated privilege leave, on urgent private affairs.

CAPTAIN C. S. WILLIAMS, 43rd Gurkhas, is detailed to attend the garrison class at Banikhet, and Lieutenant W. E. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, the class at Kasauli.

CAPTAIN W. F. TILLEY, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bengal Command, and Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Punjab to the Bengal Command.

CAPTAIN A. H. BALDWIN, on vacating the Adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, is directed to proceed to England on being posted to the 1st Battalion of that regiment.

THE trial of the Cotton Powder Company's socket signal by the Inspector of Army Signalling, Punjab and Bengal Commands, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE following changes in the reliefs, already mentioned :—2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to move to Nowshera instead of Peshawar ; the 1st Devonshire to remain in the latter station.

LIEUTENANT A. C. JOLY-DE-LATHINIERE, R.E., Military Works Department, is transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Command, and is directed to proceed to Bangalore on relief by Captain J. C. Rimington, R.E.

SANCTION has been accorded to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 15,529 for the redistribution of the accommodation at the Convalescent Depot at Dalhousie, in order to provide suitable accommodation for the Station Hospital.

THE undermentioned officers are granted privilege leave :—Royal Artillery.—Captain S. M. Renny, Officiating Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, for 30 days. Lieutenant R. T. Moore, Assistant Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, for 90 days.

THE following Regimental appointments have been approved :—6th Madras Infantry.—Captain W. E. Brett to be Wing Commander, and Lieutenant E. T. Browne to be permanent Wing Officer. 10th Madras Infantry.—Captain T. Henegan to be Wing Commander. 20th Madras Infantry.—Captain W. Hudson to be Wing Commander.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant N. F. Gordon, for six months on medical certificate, from the 9th August, 1895. 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieutenant M. Wilson, for twelve months, on private affairs. 2nd Battallion Oxford Light Infantry—Lieutenant and Quartermaster B. Stannard, for 12 months, on private affairs.

THE following extracts from a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India No. 46, dated 2nd May, 1895, are published for information :—I have considered in Council your Military Despatch, dated 26th February, 1895, No. 43, submitting for my consideration certain points regarding the allowances admissible to non-commissioned officers on the Unattached List during furlough to this country on private affairs. 2. I am of opinion that these men should not be placed in a better position than men coming to this country on medical certificate, and that there are no sufficient reasons for allowing the full staff salary during their absence from duty. I have decided, therefore, that they shall receive, while on leave, the British pay of their rank in sterling, with ration money at six pence a day and half staff pay for the first six months of their leave, even though no substitute may be appointed to act for them. The half staff pay will be converted into sterling at the rate of 1s. 6d. the rupee. This decision will have effect from the beginning of the trooping season, 1895-96.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 20th August, 1895 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 17th August 1895.	7,178,700
Balance to be remitted from 18th August 1895 to 31st March 1896	9,821,300

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

THE beginning of the end of the inquest in this case has now approached after eighteen sittings, during which about fourteen witnesses were examined. The enquiry was resumed on Saturday, when Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, with Superintendent Brewin, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Heming appeared on behalf of Fonseca, who is alleged to have poisoned Duarte. At the outset the Coroner enquired whether the jury would like to hear Mr. Little's summing up, and the jury having expressed their desire to hear him, the Coroner requested Mr. Little to sum up the evidence.

Before Mr. Little commenced his remarks, Mr. Hemming tendered as evidence a document, which purported to be a statement made by Mr. Brewin in connection with the magisterial case against the accused, and signed by Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Little wished to know under what section of the code Mr. Hemming proposed to put in the document at that stage.

The Coroner after going through the document said that Mr. Brewin's name was not in the document, which might be anything.

Mr. Hemming : The learned Coroner says it may be anything.

The Coroner : I say so.

Mr. Hemming : You can't do so.

The Coroner : On no ground will I receive it.

Mr. Hemming : Why not ? It is a court document.

Mr. Little : It is not in evidence.

The Coroner : On no account will I receive this piece of paper as evidence.

Mr. Hemming said that Mr. Little asked the jury in all conscience to believe that Fonseca had administered poison to Duarte, and yet he objected to the document going on the record.

The Coroner : You had better address me, and not Mr. Little.

Mr. Hemming then turned his attention to the Jury and was going to address them, when the Coroner said that Mr. Hemming need not address the jury on the question, but that he should look at him (the Coroner) while speaking on a question of the admissibility of evidence.

Mr. Hemming, then addressing the Coroner, said that Mr. Brewin had made the statement on oath, and it showed what motive he had in making that statement.

Mr. Little : It is not in evidence.

Mr. Hemming : It is of the greatest possible importance, and I say that it is evidence.

Mr. Little : Will you show the section of the Code under which you ask it to be admitted.

Mr. Hemming : Even supposing it is not admissible, is it reasonable on the part of the Government Solicitor to object to the admission of such an important document in a case in which a man's life is at stake ? I say it is a positive disgrace to Government.

Mr. Little asked if Mr. Hemming was justified in tendering a document in such a backhand sort of way, simply because he was afraid to call Mr. Brewin as a witness.

Mr. Hemming : I am not going to call Mr. Brewin as my witness. Certainly not, but I want to put in the statement he has made.

Mr. Little : Put it in a regular way.

Mr. Hemming said that it was a public record signed by Mr. Webb and was admissible under the provision of the Criminal code.

The Coroner said that the document was not admissible, first because it did not show on the face of it what it was, and secondly because the enquiry, as far as the examination of witnesses was concerned, was closed, and they had nothing to do with the document.

Mr. Hemming : Will you take note of my objection ?

The Coroner : No ; it is not necessary.

Mr. Hemming : You wont do it because you are afraid that it may hereafter be said that you have illegally kept out the document.

The Coroner : If you go on in this way I shall have to proceed with the enquiry with closed doors.

Mr. Hemming : Because you don't like it. It is perfectly disgraceful.

The Coroner : I refuse to accept the document.

Mr. F. A. Little, the Public Prosecutor, then addressed the jury at their request on the evidence. He submitted that the first fact established by the evidence was that Fonseca was in monetary difficulties, he having frequently borrowed money from his servant which had not yet been paid. It was also established that the deceased was likewise pressed for money, that he was out of employment, and that he was a simpleton. His widow had stated that for the last three or four years he was not in a sound state of mind. The grain-dealer had deposed that he was simple and used to forget many things. Mr. Little contended that the deceased was just the sort of a man whom Fonseca could take into his hands to effect the sinister purpose he had in his mind. Coming to dates to be borne in mind in this case by the jury he said that the first date of importance was that on which the first proposal on the life of Duarte for Rs. 10,000 was submitted in May 1894. In that month Fonseca tried to effect an insurance on Duarte's life in his (Fonseca's) favour. But there were difficulties in his way as the policy could only be issued in favour of the legal representatives of Duarte, and Fonseca eventually declined to take up such a policy. In November, Fonseca having learnt that a policy on Duarte's life in favour of Duarte's legal representatives could be assigned to him, he submitted a second proposal on Duarte's life for the same amount, namely, Rs. 10,000, in favour of Duarte's legal representatives, and got an assignment in his favour before the issue of the policy, and even before any premium had been paid. The second proposal was accepted, and Fonseca did not pay the premium due upon it until the 2nd February 1895. After this date the proposal was sent to Canada, together with the assignment, so that a policy might issue and the assignment be registered. The second premium on the new policy fell due in February, and Fonseca not having the policy in his hands, and the assignment not being registered, he paid the premium about 22nd April. Fonseca received the policy, and on the 1st May he got a letter from the Insurance Company informing him that the assignment would arrive before the end of the month. On the 1st or 2nd of May they found him possessed of the policy, expecting the assignment to come before the end of the month with the knowledge that it would lapse unless the third premium was paid, before the end of the month, and finding that the drinking had had no effect upon Duarte, Fonseca thought that the time for more sure action had arrived. He was most friendly with Duarte, posed as his great friend, had frequently treated him for months, and lent him small sums for pocket money. He was hard up, for he had to borrow Rs. 50 this very month to meet the expenses of the funeral. Everything pointed to the fact that the time had arrived to do away with Duarte, and so he determined on poisoning him. Within a day or two they found him at Mr. Stephen's dispensary. The Mahomedan fixed the date as fourteen or fifteen days before the 17th. Mr. Stephen saw Fonseca, the Mahomedan servant, and Tom Farrel at his dispensary door about the same time, i.e., some three weeks before Tom's death, which occurred on the 22nd of May. The Mahomedan saw him give Fonseca some white powder. The Mahomedan asked what it was, and Fonceca replied that it was powder for killing rats. The Mahomedan, an old policeman, remarked that it was like what the police killed dogs with. Tom said it would kill cats or dogs. If this was untrue, how was it that the Mahomedan was afterwards able to at once point out the cupboard in which strychnia was kept. If that evidence was believed they had it that within the first week of May Fonseca procured strychnia. Had any explanation been given as to what Fonseca had done with the strychnia ? He was asked whether he wished to state anything in regard to the evidence offered against him, but he remained mute. He did not even attempt to deny the truth of what was stated. Another circumstance which told strongly against Fonseca was the production of the letter of the 13th May, written by Diago Filese Duarte at Fonseca's dictation. The Duartes were very hard up, and they had in evidence that there were attachment, on their property in May last. There would be little hesitation in writing the letter at Fonseca's dictation to procure money that was required for drink or house expenses. Fonseca was, in dictating that letter, preparing a defence for the crime he was contemplating, as he admitted subsequently to Goverdhundass that Duarte was not suffering from fever about that time. They then came to the 17th of May, on which Duarte died. Fonseca's first defence was apparently an *alibi* ; seven witnesses had however been called by the prosecution to show that Fonseca was with Duarte on the morning of his death. The "alibi" had now been abandoned. Fonceca and Duarte were seen together at a liquor shop. The Mahomedan had told them how Fonseca had gone a second time to see Duarte, and the prosecution suggested that he then made an appointment to meet at the pawn-dealer. Fonseca then drove back to his house to get the poison. He got it and returned, and picking up Duarte they went to the liquor shop. It was beyond doubt that Fonseca took Duarte into an inner room and there, the prosecution said, the poison was administered. Doctor Sidney-Smith had told them that usually it took from five to twenty minutes for the symptoms to appear in a case of strychnia poisoning from the administering of the dose. How did this fit in with the evidence ? They knew that the liquor shop was at a distance of five minutes' walk from Duarte's, and they knew that shortly after his return home he complained of a bitter taste in his mouth, and that shortly afterwards he was seized with convulsions. The time when the poison was taken fitted in exactly with the time the symptoms actually showed themselves. Then they had the most important statement of the deceased to his, wife that Fonseca had given him a pill and some rum. The deceased's widow told Mrs. Tanner and others of the statement immediately after Duarte's death. Several witnesses had stated the fact that the widow told them that her husband had told her that Fonseca had given him a pill and rum. It was not possible to adduce any evidence of the actual administering of the pill. No one intent on poisoning would keep a witness to the fact, and if a witness was produced who would believe him ? If evidence of the actual giving of the poison was necessary no one in Bombay would be safe from a poisoner. It did not stand to common sense that the pill would be openly given in the presence of a witness. That the deceased did die from strychnia poisoning was quite clear. Dr. Sidney-Smith, a physician of the greatest experience in Bombay, after having the sworn evidence read over to him, had given his opinion that strychnia poisoning was the cause of Duarte's death. Dr. Barry had also expressed the same opinion. There was no medical or other evidence whatever to the contrary. That the death was considered to be somewhat mysterious at the time was apparent from the fact that a lie was told to the priest as to the cause of death and the circumstances under which Dr. Fereira's certificate was obtained. As to Fonseca's conduct after the death, he posed as the deceased's best friend, and yet did not go to the house when he heard of the death of Duarte, and did not even attend the funeral. Was that the conduct of a true friend ? Mr. Little suggested that Fonseca's mind was not at ease, and that he intended to show by not attending the funeral that he was absent at the time of Duarte's death. It was clear that he kept away from the funeral to put forward an *alibi*. It would be remembered that after the death he lent Rs. 50 to Duarte's brother for the funeral. He was the man the brother would naturally go to. Anxious to get deceased buried he promised to get the money, and he actually borrowed the amount from his servant. His greediness for gain did not leave him when he advanced the money to Duarte, for he paid him Rs. 50 and took a receipt for Rs. 100. At this time he suggested that the deceased died of heart-disease, whereas afterwards he put forward fever as the cause. From the date of the death they came to the 21st May, when he went to the insurance company to make his claim for Rs. 10,000. When asked why he had not reported the matter before, he replied he had only heard of the death that day, at once setting up an *alibi*. A day or two later having foolishly admitted that Duarte had assigned the policy without consideration, and knowing that the company were making inquiries into the circumstances of the case, he offered the insurance agent, Goverdhundass, a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to put the matter through sharp. The next date that the Solicitor need allude to was the date of Fonseca's arrest. The Mahomedan servant went to him and found him reading the paper. Fonseca said to the servant : "I am undone ; they have exhumed Duarte's body, and Dr. Sidney-Smith is sending parts of it to the Chemical Analyser. I shall be arrested to-night." In conclusion, Mr. Little urged the jury to give a verdict according to the evidence and the dictates of their conscience and not to fear that the result of their verdict would put Fonseca on his trial before a special jury of the High Court.

Mr. Hemming, in addressing the jury, said that he was very glad that they had an opportunity of hearing the summing up of the learned solicitor. They had heard everything that legal skill of a high order could put before them to show that Duarte died by the hands of Fonseca. He fully reciprocated the Public Prosecutor's advice to the jury that they should return the verdict according to the dictates of conscience. If they had satisfied themselves that the evidence against Fonseca was of a satisfactory nature they, should say so. But before they gave such a verdict they should very carefully and not unnecessarily put the man on his trial at the High Court Sessions, until a sufficient *prima facie* case had been clearly made out. He asked them to pronounce their verdict after carefully weighing the evidence in the light he would throw upon it. The Public Prosector only dealt with such evidence as told against the accused, and it was now his (Mr. Hemming's) duty to show how the Public Prosecutor had failed to bring forward some of the points favourable to the accused. It was the duty of the Government Solicitor to see that justice was done, and assist the jury in arriving at a true verdict. He submitted that the Duartes belonged to a respectable family. Both the brothers were well educated, and possessed considerable intelligence. It was very unlikely, therefore, that they could be duped by Fonseca. They had inherited a lot of property when their uncle, a Roman Catholic priest, died, but they made duck and drakes, of all their fortune before Fonseca had anything to do with them, and when they had no money they had to fall on the kindness of Fonseca, who was so generous and so good-natured as to lend them money, and now they were asked to believe that Fonseca supplied the money for them to drink so that he might take Duarte's life. It was absurd to suppose that Fonseca supplied money to Duarte in order that Duarte might get into his power when he administered him the poison. Coming to the evidence of the health of Duarte, Mr. Hemming said that there was his brother's evidence to show that the man was not in full vigour of health. The prosecution had tried to show that the man was in good health for twelve months before he died suddenly in May last ; but when it was pointed out that he could have only died a natural death, and that the effects of strychnia could not have been so rapid, it was suggested that the poison effected him so much rapidly because he was in bad health. Mr. Hemming asked them to believe that Duarte died a natural death from a complication of diseases which he was subject to, or committed suicide to put an end to to his sufferings, as he was not only in bad health, but involved in debt. Mr. Hemming then commented upon the fact that Dr. Fereira had not been called by the prosecution as a witness, and he asked the jury to draw the only natural conclusion from this fact that Fereira's evidence would have been favourable to the accused, and so his evidence was purposely kept out. He and Dr. Hayn were the proper persons to be called ; as one of them had attended deceased before his death, while the other was his medical adviser for a long time.

The Coroner : Why did you not call them when I asked you to do so ?

Continuing, Mr. Hemming said that it was the duty of the Public Prosecutor to call them.

As to the evidence of Duarte's widow, Mr. Hemming said that she had deposed that he died in five minutes after he returned from the liquor shop. This showed that Duarte did not die of strychnia, as even in a most rapid case of strychnia poisoning on record the man had died in twenty minutes. As to the evidence of Duarte's brother Mr. Hemming characterised it as absolutely false and contradictory with his own statements. The truthful brother of Duarte had told them that the deceased was not ill ; and yet a day previous to his death he wrote a note to Fonseca asking for a loan of money as his brother was sick. This letter must have been written at the desire of the deceased. Duarte's brother now swore that what was written in the letter was false as it was dictated by Fonseca himself before he lent the money. Duarte's brother had admitted that he had written a lie. He had also admitted that he had told a thorough lie to the priest. Mr. Hemming asked if they could attach any importance to the evidence of a man, who by his own admission was a liar. Mr. Hemming contended that the letter was written by Duarte's brother of his own free will, and it clearly proved that the man was ill before he died. The theory of poison was not known until the police put it forward. Nobody dreamt that the man was poisoned until the police put it into their head. Besides Durate's brother told the priest that the man had died a natural death. Why did he lie if he was poisoned. He said that because he did not like to see his brother's body cut up he told a lie. He asked them whether they would rely upon the evidence of a man, who had consistently lied. He characterised Dr. Barry's evidence as unscientific and inconsistent with what eminent scientific authorities had laid down. But even Dr. Barry's testimony showed that the symptoms from which the man died were antagonistic to the theory of strychnia-poison. Mr. Hemming read a number of books to show that Dr. Barry had not looked to the literature in the recent investigations in science, and that accounted for his differing with some of the best authorities. In conclusion, Mr. Hemming submitted that even taking for granted that there was strychnia poisoning, it could not have been administered by Fonseca. There was absolutely no evidence that Fonseca administered it, and Duarte's wife or somebody else in his family must account for it.

Mr. Hemming concluded his speech at 6-30, and the inquest was adjourned to Thursday next, when Mr. Turner will sum up to the jury.

THE Shensi correspondent of the North China *Daily News*, writing from Hsian on the 27th June, says that the Mahomedan rebellion is assuming serious proportions. It is difficult to ascertain facts but it is stated that there are now three distinct centres of very determined fighting. The utmost terror prevails. The horrors of carnage of thirty years ago are fresh in the minds of natives and the Hsian prefecture is becoming excitedly alarmed. The people in some provinces are fleeing to the mountains and some cities are closed. From the four points of the compass the news is the same, simply disorder.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A PECULIAR application was made to Government by Mr. Hemming, solicitor, in the matter of Duarte's inquest, asking that a barrister of the High Court should be appointed to hold this particular inquest, but a Government resolution was issued on Saturday last, under the signature of the Secretary to Government, stating that Government saw no reason to accede to Mr. Hemming's application. As is well known Mr. Hemming has been to defending Fonseca, who is charged with causing the death of Duarte by poisoning him with strychnina, with the object of benefiting himself of the Insurance policy on Duarte's life for Rs. 10,000, assigned in favour of Fonseca. He wrote a letter to the Secretary to Government on the 9th instant, in which he stated that Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, was his partner, and that there had been serious differences between himself and Mr. Turner for the past twelve months. He was engaged to defend Fonseca, who was suspected to have administered poison to Duarte and the enquiry into the circumstances touching his death was being conducted by Mr. Turner. There were two courses open, namely, first that either Mr. Hemming should withdraw from the case, which he represented he could not consistently do with the traditions of the profession, or secondly the enquiry should be conducted by some person, who was not antagonistic to him or to his client and under the circumstances Mr. Hemming suggested that a barrister-at-law of the High Court might be appointed to hold the enquiry as some of the questions involved were very difficult and technical, and further added that an enquiry by the Deputy Coroner would now be undesirable as he (Deputy Coroner) was appointed by the coroner himself. On the 10th inst. Mr. Hemming wrote another letter to Government making further complaints against the coroner. The Government, in their resolution, stated that Mr. Hemming should be informed that Government saw no sufficient ground for taking action desired by him, even if it were clear that Government could do so under the Coroner's Act of 1871.

THE coroner's enquiry touching the death of Duarte, the man alleged to have been poisoned by Fonseca, was resumed on Saturday, when there was a lively passage-at-arms between Mr. Hemming on one hand and the coroner and Mr. Little on the other. At the outset Mr. Hemming, who appeared for Fonseca, tendered a statement signed by Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and said to have been made by Mr. Brewin. The coroner refused to accept it as a piece of evidence as there was nothing to show that it was made by Mr. Brewin, observing that the document might be anything. Mr. Hemming remarked that it was a court document, when Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, who appeared for the Crown, said that it was not in evidence, and asked Mr. Hemming under what section he made his application. Mr. Hemming said that it was irregular and extraordinary to object to a piece of evidence in a case, in which a man's life was at stake, he declared it was a positive disgrace to Government. The Public Prosecutor, thereupon, replied that if Mr. Hemming wanted to put it in as evidence he should call Mr. Brewin as a witness, and put it in through him. Mr. Hemming was not justified in tendering the document in such a backhanded sort of way, simply because he was afraid to call Mr. Brewin as a witness. The coroner finaly ruled that the document was inadmissible under the Coroner's Act, as it did not show on the face of it what it was, and as the evidence was closed he could not accept it in evidence at that stage. Mr. Hemming then asked the coroner to make a note of his application, but he declined to do so, when Mr. Hemming remarked that the coroner declined to make a note, because he was afraid that he might be called upon to account for the irregularity. The coroner said that if Mr. Hemming would continue in the same way he would conduct the enquiry with closed doors. Mr Hemming said that it was disgaceful, and that because the coroner did not like his remarks, he would conduct the enquiry with closed doors.

AT a public meeting of the Parsee community held last evening in the Allbless Baugh, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and the chairman may be requested to communicate the resolution passed at the meeting, on the motion of Mr. F. R. Vicaji, and which was to the effect that the Parsee community fully shared in the heavy sorrow and grief that had befallen the worthy baronet and his family by the sad and untimely death of his eldest son, Mr. Framji, who died on the 8th instant, and who had, during his lifetime, following in the foot-prints of his revered father, taken an active part in works of public utility, and in the development of the commercial and industrial prosperity of the country, and who had won the hearts of those with whom he had come into contact by his amiable and genial disposition and many other qualities both of head and heart. That the Zoroastrian community had in common with Sir Dinshaw suffered a great and irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Framji, who was so very courteous and deserving, and whose noble career was cut off in its prime. The meeting was very largely attended, and amongst the principal speakers were Messrs. F. R. Vicaji, K. R. Cama, Hormusji Dadabhoy, Darashaw Chichgar, Dastur Peshotun Sanjana, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, all of whom spoke in very high terms of the virtues of the late Mr. Framji.

THE petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N-W. Provinces for the reprieve of Private Thomas Stewart, of the Highland Light Infantry, who recently shot his comrade at Fyzabad, was grounded not only on the fact that the jury had made a recommendation to mercy, but that certain evidence, at first admitted by the Judge and subsequently disallowed, had inevitably and improperly influenced the jury in arriving at their verdict. The Lieutenant Governor apparently took a different view, as he declined to interfere. The case, however, has now entered upon a new phase, which ought certainly to lead to a commutation of the death sentence. Two memorials are now in course of preparation for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy. One of these is on behalf of the public, and need not for the moment be considered. The other has already been signed by eight out of the nine jurors who tried the case, the ninth being at present away from Allahabad. The signatories expressly state that owing to the impression made on their minds by the evidence eventually ruled out as inadmissible, they were unable to give unprejudiced and unbiassed consideration to the arguments for the defence.

THE Government of Madras has converted the punishment of dismissal meted out to the Head Constable P. Sumati and three Constables concerned in the shooting of the Moplah, K. Kadiri Kutti, at Badagara, in the Malabar District, into one of suspension for six months, withholding his Memorial to the Government of India which it is addressing.

SOME reduction appears in the 1894-95 report of the Calcutta Shipping Office in the number of British seamen shipped and discharged at this port. Only 1,545 were shipped and 1,346 discharged during the year under report, as against 1,726 and 1,577 in 1893-94. On the other hand, there has been a remarkable increase in the employment of lascars. 18,466 of these sailors having been shipped and 16,787 discharged, as against 16,595 and 14,215 in the previous year. The Shipping Master observes that "the lascar is a fairly good sailor, is cheaper in respect of both food and wages, requires less forecastle accommodation, is more amenable to discipline, and as a matter of course, is gradually working his way against the British seaman." The total number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discarged through the Shipping Office was 21,555 and 14,724 respectively, against 20,024 and 17,600 in the preceding year.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 27th July, 1895,

THE STEAMER DALMATIA.

ROUGH WEATHER IN THE BAY.

The disabled steamer Dalmatia, of the Anchor line, about the safety of which considerable anxiety has been felt in Calcutta for some time, arrived in port on Tuesday evening. The rusted funnel and the weather-beaten look of the vessel told their tale of the perilous time through which she had passed. Captain J. Thomson, the Commander of the vessel, and Messrs. Maclean, Adams, and Moody, the officers under him, and Mr. Marshall the Chief Engineer, and his assistants, whose names we regret we are unable to recall, worked with praise-worthy endurance, and to the credit of the Native crew it may be said that their conduct was exemplary under the most trying circumstances.

The Dalmatia, Captain Thomson, left Calcutta at daylight on the 4th instant, bound for Liverpool, via London, Her cargo was "general," but hide merchants are specially interested. She broke her moorings here at 5-15 a.m. on the 4th instant, and discharged her pilot at 0-25 the next morning, a very moderate gale blowing at the time. Nothing eventful occurred on the 5th, but on the 6th by midnight the steamer ran into a cyclone. A gale of hurricane force with mountainous seas beat upon the steamer for several hours, the wind blowing from the S. E. At 2-45 a. m. the engines broke down, and although several efforts were made to work them there was some defect. When the engines broke down the commander set all fore and aft sails ; at daylight the fore and lower and upper topsail yards were sent up and sails were bent. The sending up of the yards was a most difficult operation. Immense seas swept over the decks, and, but for the fact that the steamer has a special preventive for rolling she would have been in a bad way. On the 8th the tail-shaft broke and the propeller went with it, and a heavy sea washed the steamer from end to end. It was a wonder that those on deck were not washed over board. Several were injured. When the shaft broke and the vessel was almost helpless, sea-anchors (planks twenty feet long fixed triangularly and fitted with canvas) were thrown over the side with a view to turn the vessel, but four of these failed in their object, the wood work breaking. The vessel continued to drift till the 10th, when, by the aid of an enlarged sea-anchor and by working the sails, consequent on a sudden shift of wind at three o'clock in the day, the steamer veered round and headed for Calcutta. Aid was then run out and another sail was furled.

On the 11th the weather became "dirty" again, and before noon it increased to a gale. The steamer had to take in all sails, and commenced to drift again. The seas swept the deck fore and aft, and during the height of the gale the Dalmatia sighted a British India steamer (the Hunzara), which could not go to her assistance, to which she signalled that she was in distress and wished to be reported. On the 12th the hurricane continued, and the steamer, rolling much, shipped many seas. During the day of the 13th and again during the night of that date steamers were sighted, but although flags during the day and rockets at night were displayed the passing vessels made no response to the signals of distress. On the 14th No. 2 derrick of the steamer was rigged as a bowsprit for more sail to be put on, the weather in the meantime having moderated. On the 15th the weather still moderating, another steamer was passed, but although signals of distress were put up, the passing vessel did not respond. This vessel was proceeding south. On the 16th, the weather clearing the vessel set all sail, and getting steering way, awnings were hoisted on the foreyards as studding sails, and the ship made for Calcutta, proceeding at 4½ knots.

At 7-10 on the 17th the steamer sighted the Pilot Ridge Light vessel, and at 8 a.m., on the 18th took Pilot Elson on board. At 10-30 on that day she anchored off the Eastern Channel Light-ship, because the vessel refused to steer in the heavy ground swell.

On the morning of the 19th, to get into safe quarters, the Dalmatia engaged the tug Retriever to tow her into Saugor roadstead. On Tuesday the tugs Warren Hastings and Clive, which had been sent out to sea to hunt her up, met her at Saugor and brought her to port.

The Clive was lashed alongside of the Dalmatia the Warren Hastings hauled ahead. The Dalmatia was expected to arrive off the docks at two o'clock, but it was five o'clock when the tugs came here off at the dock gates, and half-past eight before she was berthed at No. 6 berth. She will be unloaded expeditiously, and will go into dry dock to repair. It is only fair to add that the crew speak in the highest terms of prise of the commander and officers, who did all that pluck and seamanship could do, and that the officers repay the compliment in regard to the untiring work of the crew.

Captain Thomson is certainly entitled to high praise for the seamanlike manner in which he brought his vessel to the Pilot Station. The sea-anchor is still on board, and it is worth a visit to the Docks to see the strange mechanism by which the vessel was manœuvred.

The loss of a propeller is not without precedent in the Bay. A similar accident occurred to the Pindari about six months ago, but she was a twin screw steamer, and was able to proceed to England by means of the uninjured screw. Until the Dalmatia is docked the full extent of the damage she has sustained cannot be known. It is not known, for instance, whether the stern tube, bushes, etc., are intact after the dislodgement of the heavy mass of metal.

The Warren Hastings left Calcutta on the morning of Thursday, with orders to go out and search for the Dalmatia. As she was passing Saugor she received a telegram, informing her that a British India steamer had arrived and reported having experienced a heavy current setting to the eastward at 54 miles, in 24 hours, and suggesting that she should search the N. E. angle towards Akyab. The Warren Hastings proceeded out and went down direct to where the Dalmatia was reported to have been seen, and then commenced her search, going full speed in daylight and slow at night. She burned flare-up lights every hour all night as attraction signals, and after a number of zigzag courses towards the N.E. angle of the Bay, she at 10 p.m. decided to return home, having travelled over 500 miles. She was now about 90 miles from Oyster Island light. She arrived in the Eastern Channel at about 6 p.m. on the 19th, where she spoke the Pilot Brig, and was told that the Dalmatia had arrived. She then proceeded to Saugor, where she spoke the steamer, and was ordered to take her in tow ahead at 5-30 a.m., on the morning of the 20th. She then anchored. and at 6 a.m. on the 20th the Dalmatia was taken in tow. The morning was very dirty with a heavy N.-W. squall, with land thunder and bright flashes of lightning. When it cleared up the Warren Hastings turned and proceeded up when off Kedgeree the steamer Clive, which was in attendance went alongside the Dalmatia, and the vessel was safely towed up to Kidderpur.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA,

Disquieting rumours are abundant in Sofia, and the probabilities of Prince Ferdinand abdicating are freely discussed. M. Matakieff, an intimate friend of the late M. Stambuloff, has been the object of a murderous attack, and it is said fatally wounded, but the incident is regarded as merely one of a long list of assassinations and attempted murders that have occurred within the past twelve months in southern Bulgaria.

The Bulgarians who constituted the deputation to St. Petersburg returned, on Aug. 4, to Sofia. On the way they were met by some Parliamentary delegates, who asked what the terms of the reconciliation with Russia were to be. Archbishop Clement made an evasive reply, and did not answer the question. M. Zankoff, who is believed to be in the secret, has stated that Prince Ferdinand is to abdicate, and that Prince George of Greece will be his successor. The general opinion in Sofia, says the *Standard's* corespondent, is that the deputation has proved a fiasco ; it has brought back nothing ; in fact, it was scarcely received as a deputation, the Archbishop alone, in the double character of a representative of the Church and a Russian tool, having been honoured with several special audiences.

The journals of MM. Zankoff and Karaveloff have begun an anti-dynastic crusade, and suggest Prince George of Greece as a suitable occupant of the throne.

The declaration referred to in our "Latest" columns last week, to the effect tha Russia cannot recognise Prince Ferdinand, has discouraged the Ministerial or moderate Russophil party in the Principality. The anti-dynastic party is exultant, and the anti-Russian party is continuing its negotiations for consolidation. M. Zankoff's journal is to be prosecuted for publishing an article suggesting the election of Prince George of Greece to the Bulgarian throne.

It is declared with authority that the Russian note with regard to Bulgaria was issued last week directly from the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that he has had an interview with an eminent Russian statesman, who said that their Balkan policy, thwarted by Lord Beaconsfield and Count Andrassy, was being reinstated by force of events.

What is believed to be only a first step towards a redistribution of troops on the North-West frontier, has been taken. The post of Kot-Mahomed Khan in the Musa Khel country beyond the Suleman Range, which had hitherto been held by fifty sabres and fifty rifles from the Dera Ghazi Khan garrison, is to be taken over by a squadron of the Bombay Calvalry from Jacobabad. At the same time the Drug post, twenty-five miles north-east of Kot Mahomed, where a hundred infantry from Dera Ghazi have been located, is to be garrisoned by twenty-five men under a native officer from Quetta District. This is only a small beginning, but it is promising. Rajanpur should be the next post to be given up by the Frontier Force.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

A massacre began at the missionary station at Whasang, near Ku-cheng, in the province of Fo-kien, early on Thursday, Aug. 1. Intelligence of the outrage reached London on Aug. 3. The murderers were an organised band of so-called "Vegetarians." The victims were all British ; the American missionaries escaped. The houses of the station were set on fire. The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 5 :—

The ladies begged for life, promising to give up their property and their valuables, but the leader of the band shouted orders to kill them outright. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Nellie Saunders, and Miss Lena Irish were burnt in the house. Miss Hesaia Newcombe was speared and thrown down a precipice. Miss Marshall's throat was cut. Miss Gordon was speared in the head. Miss Topsy Saunders was speared in the brain. Master Herbert Stewart sustained a compound fracture of the skull, the brain being exposed. Miss Lena Stewart died from shock. Four other Stewart's children and Miss Codrington were seriously wounded. A great public meeting was held at Shanghai to-day, at which it was resolved to appeal directly to the various Governments for protection and against the inadequate punishment of former and present outrage-mongers.

The C. M. S., on Aug. 7, received the following telegram from Archdeacon Wolfe :—

"Foochow, Aug. 7.—Bodies brought to Foochow and buried. Wounded cared for. Codrington hopeful. Mildred and baby doubtful. Community in great indigestion. Soldiers sent to protect mission at Ku-cheng broke in and plundered. No reliance on Chinese authorities. Other ladies called in.—Wolfe."

Mildred and the baby are children of the Rev. Mr. Stewart.

It appears that Mr. Stewart wrote several months ago describing the precarious position in which the mission was placed owing to threats of the so-called "Vegetarians."

The survivors have declared that the massacre, which was carried out in the most diabolical manner, was evidently premeditated, and had been carefully arranged. The attack, for which no provocation of any kind had been given, was made on the Mission Station while the occupants were asleep.

The Church Missionary Society are of opinion that the massacres "could not have taken place without the connivance or at least knowledge of the local mandarins."

It is asserted that Mr. Hixson, the United States Consul at Foochow, has obtained the names of over fifty natives who are known to have been implicated in the outrages, including those of the leaders and some of the actual murderers. He has also collected evidence showing that the Chinese officials were fully cognisant of the mischief that was brewing.

The C.M.S. has, it is stated, received a cablegram from Archdeacon Wolfe, at Foo-chow, saying that the following ladies of the Zenana Mission are safe :—Miss Weller, of Brimingham ; Miss Burroughs, of Dublin ; Miss Tolley, of Blackheath ; Miss Maude Newcombe, of Blackrock, Co. Dublin ; Miss Rockfort Wade, of Co. Dublin.

It was reported in London, on Aug. 6, that a mission station had been burned in the province of Fo-Kien, and that gunboats had been telegraphed for to protect the foreign settlement at Foo-chow.

According to Reuter's Agency the British Minister in Peking has, under instructions received from the British Government, demanded a military escort from the Tsung-li-Yamen for the British Consul at Foo-chow to enable him to visit Whasang and hold an enquiry. The Chinese Government is also called upon to issue an impetial decree ordering the capital punishment of the authors of the massacre, and to give stringent orders for the protection of all British missionaries now in China. To these demands, it is added, the Chinese Government have assented without demur.

A correspondent declaref that no orders have been issued with regard to the movements of the British fleet in Chinese waters, consequent upon the recent massacre of missionaries.

Intervived by a Press representative at the Chinese Embassy in London, on Aug. 5, Sir Halliday Macartney could not suggest any explanation as to the cause of the massacre, but was able to state that the most imperative instructions had been issued by the Central Government of China to the provincial authorities to search out the guilty parties and bring them to condign punishment. Sir Halliday added that the event was a most unfortunate one for China, and was deplored by the Government of that country. He felt assured the Emperor's Government would not only do everything required or possible to bring the offenders to justice, but would also take prompt measures to prevent any extension of the lawlessness and violence that had apparently occurred.

The Rev. Robert Warren Stewart, who, with his wife and child, has lost his life in the outbreak, joined the C.M.S. staff of missionaries in 1876. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was married in 1806 to Miss Louisa K. Smyly, who ever shared his labours and has now perished with him. He was appointed principal of the C.M.S. Theological College at Foo-chow. He remained there for twelve years and was deeply attached to his work and to the people. In 1889 he was invalided home, and afterwards chosen by the committee of the C.M.S. to accompany Mr. Eugene Stock on a tour in Australia and New Zealand in the cause of foreign missions. The tour was a great success. In 1893 Mr. Stewart left England for China with his wife, visiting Canada en route at the request of the Society's committee on a similar mission to that in which he had been engaged in Australia. He reached Ku-cheng in December of 1893 and at once succeeded to his charge. The work under him progressed very favourably, and Mr. Stewart wrote very encouragingly of the work done.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Phillips, Mr. Stewart's near neighbour, who has apparently made good his escape, joined the mission in 1888 and was stationed at Kien-Yang. Miss Nellie Saunders and Miss Topsy Saunders—who only joined the mission in 1893—were sent out and supported by the Australian Association, and were stationed at Ku-cheng. Miss Annie Gordon also came from Australia. The other ladies who have lost their lives in the outbreak belonged to the Church of England Zenana, M.S., and one of them, Miss Hessie Newcombe, was home on furlough last year, when she pleaded assiduously with other ladies to go back to China with her.

Miss Flora Stewart, one of the victims, is the daughter of the Rev. James Stewart, vicar of Little Stukeley, Huntiegden, and no relation to Mr. Stewart who was killed.

Miss Elsie Marshall is the daughter of the vicar of St. John the Evangelist Blackheath.

Missionary work in the province of Fo-kien began in 1850. Foochow was (says the *Times*) the first city occupied by European missionaries, but eleven years passed without a single convert appearing. Two out of the five missionaries died during this interval and two retired. The fifth died soon after the baptism of the first convert in 1861, and Archdeacon Wolfe, who has been recently appointed to the mission, was left in charge. Up till 1864 the work was confined to Foo-chow, but in that and the following year other large cities were occupied by native evangelists. In 1866 the first two or three converts from these were baptised. Funing was occupied by European missionaries in 1882 and Ku-cheng, the scene of the massacre, in 1887. The mission is in the diocese of Victoria, Hong Kong, over which Bishop Burdon has presided for twenty-one years. His forthcoming resignation has, however, been already announced. The latest statistics of the Kucheng Mission were of an encouraging character. There were 30 native teachers and 2,212 native Christians, 505 of whom were communicants. There were 121 baptisms last year.

At the session of the Wesleyan Conference at Plymouth, on Aug. 6, a vote of sympathy was passed with the C.M.S. and the bereaved families of the missionaries massacred in China.

FRESH OUTRAGES NEAR CANTON.

Lord Salisbury arrived at the Foreign Office from Hatfield on August 8. The Chinese Minister, accompanied by Sir Halliday MacCartney, reached the Foreign Office half-an-hour later, at half-past three, and was at once accorded an interview with Lord Salisbury. The interview was a protracted one.

Reuter's Hong Kong correspondent telegraphed :—The British and American missions at Fatshan, near Canton, were attacked yesterday afternoon by a large and infuriated mob. The hospitals were completely demolished. Some of the missionaries fled to Shameen, but others remained at Fatshan. A Chinese gunboat has been sent to quell the riot. It is reported here that the anti-foreign agitators intend that all the missions in the Kwang-Tung Province shall soon be destroyed, and the missionaries driven into the Treaty Ports. The so-called Vegetarians are now 12,000 strong. They are well armed and organised, and are able to withstand the Chinese troops. A great meeting, summoned in consequence of the massacre at Ku-cheng, was held here yesterday, when the deep feeling which the outrage has aroused in Hong Kong was strongly manifested. All classes of the Colony were present, and resolutions were passed by acclamation. The first resolution declared the sympathy and condolence of the meeting with the survivors of the massacre and with the relatives of the victims. The second resolution expressed horror and indignation at the crime, anger at the supposed connivance of the Chinese Government, and disgust at what is described as the apathy and indifference of the British Government in failing to recognise the gravity of the situation, and in not taking adequate measurers for the protection of its subjects and for the punishment of the murderers of the missionaries generally. It was further declared that money compensation for such outrages was wholly inadequate, and that the present position of affairs demanded swift and stern action.

The Press Association states that neither the Foreign Office nor the Colonial Office received news in confirmation of the report from Hong Kong that Chinese mobs had demolished hospitals and committed other excesses near Canton. In the case of the Colonial Office it was regarded as so certain that Sir William Robinson would have reported any serious outrage brought under his notice that it was not considered necessary to telegraph inquiring as to the accuracy of the report.

INTERVIEW WITH AN EX-CONSUL.

Mr. T. Waters, who has resided in China for over thirty years, and who has recently arrived in England, having held the post of British Consul at Foo-chow until July of last year, has stated :—

I am quite certain that the massacres at Ku-cheng are not due to the people themselves, I knew both Mr. and Mrs. Stewart intimately. They were always exceptionally friendly with the Chinese, and had established the most cordial relations with them years ago. When Mr. Stewart left Ku-cheng, on his return home the last time, he received quite an ovation from the natives. Putting all these circumstances together, it is, therefore, clear that the people are not responsible for the horrible murders of which we have just heard. In my opinion, the outrages are partly due to the demonstration caused by the Japanese victories and by the absolute collapse of the Chinese Government.

THE MISSIONARIES AT CANTON.

Rev. G. Cousins, one of the officials of the London Missionary Society, on Aug. 6, cabled to the Rev. T. W. Pearce, senior missionary at Hong Kong, inquiring as to the state of the mission, and advising that all possible precaution should be adopted for its safety. No reply had been received, but Dr. Griffith John, the L. M.S.'s representative at Hankow, to whom a similar cable was despatched, had since replied : "Central China quiet.," Fatshan, Mr. Cousins added to a reporter, is a troublesome district, inhabited by a restless class of people, and is an outstation of the Missionary Society, served from Canton, where the missionaries are the Rev. H. R. Wells and Miss Wells, his sister, Australians ; the Rev. W. J. Morris, a Welshman, from Llanelly ; the Rev. H. J. Stevens, from Reading ; and Miss Rowe. They have all been appointed since 1893, with the one exception of Miss Rowe, who went out to China for the Wesleyan Methodists in 1874, and transferred herself to us in 1876.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE.

A telegram from Foochow has (says Reuter) been received at New York, giving an account of an interview with Dr. Gregory, an American missionary, who was at Ku-cheng, near Hwa-Sang, when the massacre at the latter place occurred. Dr. Gregory is represented to have said :—On Thursday a native Christian rushed into my study, saying, "The foreign ladies at Hwa-Sang have been killed." I went at once to the Yamen, in which I found hundreds of excited natives. In half an hour the magistrate Woug started for Hwa-Sang, escorted by sixty soldiers. The coolies refused to carry chairs, and thus delayed me. When I arrived I set about attending to the injured ladies. Miss Codrington had a sword cut, seven inches long, on her face and other wounds on her head and limbs. Miss Hartford, an American lady, was only slightly wounded. Her servant succeeded in hiding herself and escaped. Of the children, Mildred Stewart had cuts on her limbs, and her sister Kathleen had also received some wounds, but they were not serious. Herbert Stewart had had his skull cut open, and soon afterwards died on the road. Evan Stewart had received a stab, but not of a serious character. The baby had an eye and its head cut, and the wounds will probably prove fatal. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Miss Nellie Saunders, and that of the children's nurse named Pellow, were burned in the house. Kathleen Stewart removed the baby from under the nurse's body. Miss Hessie Newcombe was speared and thrown over an embankment ; her body was subsequently recovered. Miss Marshall had her throat cut. Miss Lena Stewart had received no serious wound, but died of shock. Miss Gordon had three spear wounds in the head. Miss Topsy Saunders had her brain pierced. The last three were found lying together in a heap. A post-mortem examination of the bodies disclosed no evidence of mutilation. The band who attacked the station numbered about eighty. The ladies who were first seized pleaded with their assailants to spare them, and for a short time the latter appeared to waver. The leader thereupon shouted, "You know your orders—kill them ;" Dr. Phillips and myself worked all night, and placed the dead in coffins. We arrived at Suikow, on Aug. 3, in company with the magistrate and his escort, who impressed boats for the journey. On the 4th we met the sub-prefect in a launch, and he insisted on taking us in tow. We afterwards met Mr. Hixson, the American Consul, at Foo-chow, and Mr. Gibbs, who bestowed on us every possible care. The Vegetarians are responsible for the attack, and there is no doubt that the provincial authorities were implicated in disorders last month. The Viceroy sent to Ku-cheng two hundred soldiers to cope with several thousand savages. This was a mere farce. The Viceroy criminally failed to respond to a demand for reinforcements. The system hitherto observed of accepting a money indemnity for the blood of foreigners has encouraged China to neglect their safety.

IMPERIAL FORCES AT HONG KONG.

With reference to the Sikh troops mentioned in the cablegram from a special correspondent at Shanghai, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called to ascertain at the War Office what regiment was referred to :—

It appears that some three years ago a regiment of Sikhs was raised in India solely for service in China, and it is doubtless this regiment which is mentioned by our correspondent. The regiment consists of eight compnies, containing 997 of all ranks. Besides this regiment, the British force in Hong Kong and China includes two batteries of the Royal Artillery, Nos. 12 and 35 South Division, the 1st Bn. the Rifle Brigade, a company of the Royal Engineers, four batteries of native artillery, and one comapany of native engineers. The total force is ninety-one officers, six warrant officers, and 2,954 non-commissioned officers and men, making a total of all ranks of 3,051. No reinforcements have been sent out to China since last October, these simply being the ordinary replacement to keep the force up to its effective strength. No arrangements have so far been made for the despatch of any fresh troops to China, and if Great Britain is compelled to use force, it would in all probability first take the form of a naval brigade. Should, however, further troops be required they would in all probability be despatched from India or Singapore. The Imperial garrison at Hong Kong is under the nominal command of the Governor, Sir William Robinson, with Major-Gen. G. D. Barker as Major-General. Col. G. B. Macdonnell commands the artillery, and Col. W. H. Mulloy the engineers. The police force consists of about 660 members, of whom 122 are British, 210 Sikhs, and the remainder Chinese. Hong Kong is also the headquarters of the China Squadron, consisting of twenty vessels in all, under the command of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle.

The Church Missionary Society will hold a meeting in Exeter Hall, on Aug. 13, in reference to the Ku-cheng massacres.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Aug. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E O E Leggatt, BCS	Major H D U Keary
Mr D F Noetling, B	Major E Lawford
Mr A M F Caccia, B	Capt H M Jackson
Mr T E Ivens, B	Capt C H Cowie
Mr E H Man, CIE, B	Lieut A Hay
Mr P N F Toulmin, B	Lieut E R R Swiney
Mr J C Shields, B	Lieut W R B Colan
Mr H E Sweet, M	Comdr W Aves, RIM
Major F G Alexander	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J E Gill, BCS, 3 weeks	Capt A C O'Donnell, 6 mos
Mr A Monro, B, till Nov 20	Lieut W D Turner, 3 mos
Mr F E Jones, Bo, 2 mos	Surg-Capt G C Hall, 6 mos
Mr E Collins, Bo, 6 mos	Condr F Ford, 6 mos
Capt F Nelson, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Wilson, BCS	Capt C H Chesney
Mr A A Wace, BCS	Capt C H Cowie
Mr C W Bolton, BCS	Capt S F Bayley
Mr C E Pitman, B	Capt R P Warren
Mr R C Milward, B	Lieut D M Bower
Mr B Parkes, B	Lieut W E F Burlton
Mr A Monro, B	Surg-Lt-Col J C Fullerton
Mr E H McDowell, Bo	Surg-Major H B Briggs
Col J E Sandeman	Surg-Major W A Mawson
Col L R H D Campbell	Surg-Capt R J Marks
Lt-Col M C Brackenbury	Condr H W Priest
Lt-Col S C F Pelle	Sub-Condr A Craven

IT IS REQUIRED but at trial and on shar milk effect of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague Malaria, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes : "As is is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says : "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Be ... Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS

"MEMBERS FOR INDIA."

MR. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, C.I.E.

Central Finsbury has rejected Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Promise of India, as Indians styled him in his youthful days, but North-East Bethnal Green has elected Mr. Bhownagaree as its chosen one, with a majority of 260 votes over Mr. George Howell, the Liberal, Radical, and Labour candidate.

The new representative of N. E. Bethnal Green and India is no mere carpet-bagger, for he has been resident fifteen years in the Metropolis, and has a fine villa at Chiswick. Of course during those years Bombay has seen him again and again, for his long fesidence has not utterly weaned him from the East. Mr. Bhownaggree was originally intended for the Bar, but circumstances led to his taking up journalism, and he contributed to several Anglo-Indian and vernacular papers. In 1872 he became State-agent of Bhawnagger, at Bombay ; ten years after he paid his first visit to England, being called to the Bar in 1885. He was secretary to the committee which struggled so valiantly to uphold Rukhmabai's right of refusal to carry out the marriage arraaged before she was twelve with Dadajee Bhikajee. He has also helped the cause of female education and medical women in India, and has erected a Home for Nurses in Bombay, in memory of his late sister. East Londoners may be interested to know that he presented the corridor connecting the Imperial Institute and the Indian Museum, at a cost of £3,000, as a further memorial of the same lady. So I began by asking Mr. Bhownaggree if he was henceforth to be regarded as the representative of India.

"Well, no, I don't think I am that. India is so vast and varied that I scarcely see how one man could represent her. You see, by virtue of my birthright as a British subject, I stood as the Unionist candidate for North-East Bethnal Green, and mean to represent that constituency."

"Am I to understand that you won't be regarded as a special authority on Indian matters ?"

"I feel that 'authority' is hardly the right word. Of course, I hope that my knowledge of India will entitle me to have a say upon Indian affairs. Naturally, that will be expected, and I hope not to disappoint such expectation."

"I gather that you in no way represent the Indian National Congress movement ?"

"That is so. I have no sympathy with the utterances of thoughtless hot headed extremists who always speak disparagingly of England's rule over India. I think there is room for a friendly exchange of views between Indians and Englishmen touching various difficulties that arise."

"Then, probably you do not think our Government of India has any defects ?"

"I don't quite say that, but I do say that India has never been so happy as under the British raj. No Government could fit her needs so well. And I think that complaints—in season and out—such as young Indians are getting accustomed to, tend to strain the relations between Britain and India."

"Britons are inured from their birth to an opposition, something 'agin the Government.' They look upon criticism as natural—healthy—proper. Why should not the Government of India have a little healthy opposition ? Only hysterical Governments dream of objecting."

"I don't object to honest opposition, but I want it to be sincere and practical. I myself have been secretary to various political bodies, such as the East India Association ; I am still on the Council. In former days I was connected with the Presidency Association, in Bombay, which may be said to take the place of Government opposition in this country. I don't object to Congress or Associations but I think we must discriminate between moderate and head-strong opposition."

"You would not, then, advocate the Government of India, in all save very high posts, by Indians themselves ? You may be aware that Sir Charles Dilke, who is not a Congresswallah, and does not in all respects approve the policy of Congress, disapproved of the efforts of the Indian Government, which is largely centralising, in aiming at homogeneity when it is not necessary, and not desirable."

"I should not govern India entirely either by Indians or Englishmen. Their interests I regard as inseparable, and men must occupy posts, not on the Indian or English ticket, but because they are the most suitable persons to be found. Speaking broadly, I think Indians need to fit themselves to govern."

"I gather, then, that you favour the literal fulfilment of the Charter of 1858 ? Rice, caste, creed, colour, are all to be disregarded."

"I do, and I look upon my election to Parliament for North-East Bethnal Green as a proof that England was in earnest when she granted that Charter. My election is not something wrested, snatched by chance, from the English people. You would not like to be told if you saw the hundreds of letters of congratulation I have received from constituents and others ; the replies I have written during the last few days have kept me pleasantly busy."

"I can well believe it. All the same, your election has little to do with the claims of the National party in India, at least as far as I can see. Putting aside party strife, the most Conservative people know well that no foreign rule has ever existed without a national party appearing in its wake. You probably know that Sir John Gorst, the present Conservative Minister of Education, when he was Under-Secretary for India, under Lord Salisbury's last Government, recognised that many of the claims of young India are just and reasonable."

"I don't think you quite grasp my position in this matter. I do not appear in Parliament to oppose the Congress. It is not my role. My first duty will be to represent the wants and wishes of North-East Bethnal Green, and to uphold the unity of the Empire. When Indian questions come up for discussion, I dare say I might be able to throw some light on them."

"Are you specially interested in any English legislation ?"

"I am most anxious to bring India and the Colonies into closer commercial relationship with Britain. I should like a protective tariff against foreign competition. I detest to see British mills die—the people starving."

"But has not the Conservative party fully decided that our free-trade policy must not be tampered with ?"

"I, too, am a free-trader, but mind, I want free trade all round. I would trade freely with France, if she would do the same. But it must be absolute and impartial free trade all round. That is the right thing. It seems to me reasonable that India's wants should be supplied by the British manufacturer, where she can't or won't supply them herself. England is enabled, in my opinion, to find material gain, and besides, it would draw the ties between her and the Indian Empire closer."

"What wants of her own won't India supply ?"

"It is a truism to say that India has immense natural resources, and won't develop them. She lacks enterprise ; she must learn to help herself. Many ancient Indian industries have been lost ; we must, therefore, develop fresh ones. Here are innumerable peoples, nearly three hundred millions of them, wanting buttons, pins, hooks, and yet importing all they need, not the slightest effort made to meet the home demand. All such things are imported, I need scarcely say at heavy loss, since the rate of exchange is so much against India. She could make furniture and many other commodities ; why should they be brought from North, South, East and West ? At least it must be made possible to import these things from England. At one of my election speeches I held up a brass cooking-pot, made in Austria, and showed it to the electors. It is all very well for India to make elegant knick-knacks for the drawing room, and at the same time import her pots and pans."

"How do you explain this lack of enterprise ?"

"I attribute it to the sentimental fact of higher education. People think slightingly of manual work. They forsake their fathers' trades and want to sit on a stool in a Government office as the height of ambition. I know caste after caste where good trades have been lost, simply owing to tradesmen's sons aiming at professional berths, wanting to be barristers, doctors, engineers."

"Well, all these mistaken notions about education you may thank England for. Educationalists know well that it was a great misfortune for India to fall under England's educational influence in the middle of this century. In England, education was at a shameful ebb. Even now we have no proper theories, we are just beginning to think of training secondary teachers."

"Are you an educationalist ?"

"Yes ; I have the deepest interest in such matters. Being interested in physical education. I may say that I was instrumental in placing the Bombay gymnasium on its present basis. I also greatly favour the developments of technical education. I think one may say that the development of India's natural resources is a question of education."

"Will your election to Parliament bear upon these matters ?"

"Perhaps ; I shall be able to answer that later. Meantime I am disposed to think that I may be able to offer suggestions about Indian finance. I would not say that military expenditure does not need looking after. But more can be done in this and other ways by India's reliance on the good faith of England than by continual grumbling."

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, EX-M.P.

Among the changes effected by the General Election, none is more remarkable than the facts that the native Indian gentleman who sat for Central Finsbury as a Liberal has been defeated, while another native Indian gentleman, Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, of Coserva ive politics, has been elected for the adjoining constituency of Bethnal Green (North-East). Both were born at Bombay—Mr. Naoroji some seventy summers ago, Mr. Bhownaggree only forty-four years since—and both are Parsees. It may be some consolation, however, to the friends of Mr. Naoroji to know that although defeated by one London constituency, he polled more votes than Mr. Bhownagaree, who was elected for another—the numbers being :—The late Member for India, 2,765 ; the present member for India, 2,591.

A representative of the 'Sunday Times' waited upon Mr. Naoroji to ask his views on the situation. Meeting him at the National Liberal Club, that gentleman readily granted a "tete-a-tete" in the comfortable drawing-room of the palatial home of Radicalism.

In reply to an enquiry as to the causes of his defeat, Mr. Naoroji said he must refer on that subject to the secretary of his election committee Mr. R. H. M. Griffiths, who, he said, was familiar with all the local circumstances.

The cross-examiner then remarked upon the curious circumstance that, while Mr. Bhownaggree, an Indian Conservative, had been elected, he, Mr. Naoroji, an Indian Liberal, had been rejected, and asked how the people of India would regard the change.

"They will be very sorry for it," was the the reply. "I represent the views of the people of India, as voiced in the Indian Congress movement. Mr. Bhownagree and I are personal friends, but opposed politically."

"Have you evidence that your views are those of the people of India ?"

"Yes. Speaking not in any spirit of egotism, but with a wider range, I had positive proof of the satisfaction of the people of India with my advocacy in Parliament, when I visited India in 1893. The reception given to me everywhere was unequalled in its heartiness. It was quite spontaneous too ; no officials had anything to do with it. Not only in Bombay, but wherever I went, the people turned out in crowds to welcome me with enthusiasm, whatever time of the day or night I arrived—it was the same everywhere, all along the route from Bombay to Lahore."

"Will they take your defeat as an unfriendly act to India, or set it down to the fortunes of the party with which you are connected ?"

"The intelligent and educated classes in India understand the English political situation, and while regretting my exclusion from Parliament will see that I have just been carried away by the wave of Conservatism that has for the time being wrecked British Liberalism. No doubt, a good many who are less well informed, will regard it as a matter of racial prejudice."

"You consider the new majority opposed to the reforms you seek for India ?"

"Decidedly. The Indian people have nothing to hope for from the present Government judging from the views already expressed by its members."

"But Mr. Fowler, the late Indian Secretary, showed no disposition to carry out the resolution passed by the House of Commons in favour of Civil Service examinations in India."

"No ; he was simply influenced by the Anglo-Indian officials, and left himself in their hands. He ought to have shown more independence. When Mr. Fowler explained the reasons why the promises made to India as regards admissions to the Civil Service were not carried out it was the Conservatives who cheered him not the Liberals."

"I see that Mr. W. S. Caine, who supported your views, and has been out in India, is among the defeated Liberals."

"Yes. Mr. Caine gave me good support. But a number of Liberal members had begun to take a deep interest in the question of Indian reforms, and showed confidence in my honesty and representative position."

"How long have you advocated Indian reforms ?"

"Nearly half a century now. We started the Bombay Association in 1853, and I had been on the platform before that. I came to England in 1855, and have since been constantly engaged in pleading the cause of the poor people of India, whose poverty is in a great measure due to the drain upon their resources of the English official system. The reforms for which we ask Parliament are as much in the interests of British rule and the British Empire as of India itself. If I were opposed to British rule I would not have come hear to plead openly for reform. It would have been easier to undermine the British power in India itself. The people of that country are not savages. They were civilised thousands of years ago, and have a literature which is in some respects unsurpassed. They are not such fools as to be unable to see how pledges made to them by the English Government have been broken over and over again. Many of them now receive an English education, and they know exactly what their rights are. At present they are thoroughly loyal ; they recognise the advantages of British rule, and by making concessions to their reasonable demands you would consolidate and make stronger your hold on India. But if you continue to deny the people of India the civil rights for which they plead, you will have the current of the popular force turned against you, and it may then be too late to save India for the British Crown. British statesmen do not understand India, and rely too much on the statements of interested officials ; but even men like Lord Roberts are beginning to recoguise that to retain India you must not depend wholly upon the army, but on the contentment and loyalty of the people."

"Well, Mr. Naoroji, do you intend to try to enter Parliament again ?"

"Oh, yes. Either through my old constituency or some other one, I shall seek re-election to the House of Commons as soon as possible. I do not mean to give up, and I am not discouraged by defeat. I have frequently met with both success and failure. I was Prime Minister of the State of Baroda, in 1874, but with that exception have lived in this country for forty years, and have worked hard here for the amelioration of the condition of my countrymen. I shall go on, win or lose."

"Did you have the Conservatives entirely against you in your election campaign ?"

"Yes, I had to fight their entire political machinery. I had a triple and quadruple opposition. I had all the forces of money, the publicans, and the Church against me, and other influences besides."

"As regards Home politics, do you think the late Government did well for the people of this country ?"

"Undoubtedly they did. The last three years I regard as a landmark in popular progress. For the first time taxation has been adjusted on a principle for which the Liberal party has long been contending—the theory of graduated taxation has been brought within practical politics. The Parish Councils Act, Factory Act, and Employers Liability Bill were measures which specially benefit the working classes, and each of them made the Liberal Government worthy of the gratitude of the people."

Thanking Mr. Naoroji, our representative here withdrew. Calling upon Mr. R. H. M. Griffiths, the Liberal secretary in Central Finsbury, to whom he had been referred for the local cause of Mr. Naoroji's defeat, that gentleman, in reply to questions put to him, stated that Mr. Naoroji polled 178 fewer votes than he did in 1892, which was due to a number of adverse circumstances. The Liberals had no conveyances to bring up voters ; the Conservatives had a considerable number. That handicapped the Liberals considerably. All the Liberal

THE BOGUS BABY CASE.

A REMARKABLE FRAUD.

AFTER lasting nineteen days, the case of Salisbury v. Rawson—in which large estates in Yorkshire worth £1,000 a year, were claimed for an eighteen months old child on the ground that it was the posthumous daughter of George Henry Salisbury—concluded in the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday, August 7, before Justice Hawkins. The Judge, in summing up, informed the jury that the issue before them was whether the child they had seen was that of Mrs Salisbury. The jury found for the defendants and against Mrs Salisbury, the alleged mother of the child. Mrs Salisbury, who was in Court, openly said that it was a cruel verdict. The case is a most interesting one, and not for many years has a claimant's case brought out so remarkably conflicting evidence. The allegation made by Mrs Salisbury, the plaintiff on that of the baby, was that she was the posthumous daughther of a George Henry Salisbury, who had inherited from an uncle valuable estates in Yorkshire—estates that, in the event of his dying without issue, reverted to a female cousin Rawson, who was the real defendant in the case. The contention of the defence was that the infant was the ill-gotimate child of a young woman named Florence Wright, or at any rate, that she was not the child of the late Mr. Salisbury and his wife, but had been fraudulently procured by the latter for the purpose of retaining possession of the property. The reputed father of the child seems to have been a man of pleasure about town; he is said to have gone through the sum of £175,000 in two years. He formed a connection with a "Mrs. Dashwood, of the Alhambra," the daughter of an Irish non-commissioned officer, which resulted sixteen years ago in the birth of an illegitimate child. Afterwards he married the music-hall lady, but no more children came to them. The couple, were living in reduced circumstances at Bridport when, early in January 1894, Mr. Salisbury died. He was perfectly well aware of the terms of the will and of his own precarious tenure of life, but he dropped no hint to his solicitor or to the trustees on his uncle's estate that his wife was in an advanced state of pregnancy. This intimation was first made to the solicitor by the lady herself on the day of the funeral, and it elicited from the trustees the offer of an allowance, the conditions of which would have secured for her due care and attention in her time of trial. Instead of accepting it she ran away from Bridport on 23rd January, and sought to conceal her whereabouts by giving a false address. Afterwards she posted up to London, making known to the solicitor, who she knew would be on the outlook for her, that she would arrive at Waterloo, but really going to Paddington. In London she sought out an old Alhambra acquaintance, a Mrs Ashe, against whom there was brought up, among other shady doings, the all gation of her having sold her daughter for immoral purposes, to an Indian Prince. This, she denied, though she admitted the connection. Mrs Ashe alleges that Mrs Salisbury unfolded a plot in accordance with which she was to feign the appearance of being "enceinte"; a newly-born child was to be obtained by the aid and connivance of Mrs Salisbury's sister, Mrs Pike, and Mrs Ashe was to act the part of nurse. But Mrs Ashe's story is that when the crisis came she lost courage and ran away. On the morning of the 24th of February 1894, Mrs Salisbury's fellow-lodgers in 92 Kennington Road were informed that a female child had been born to her through the night, only her sister being present. No alarm had been heard during the night; Mrs Pike declared that she had knocked, but could get none to hear. Mrs Salisbury had driven about the town in the course of the two days before, and, by her own account, she was up and about a day or two after the event. The nurse who had attended her on the former occasion lived close by, but was not called in. Mrs. Salisbury had prepared no baby clothes. She was not examined by a doctor either before or after the alleged birth. She refused to be examined by the doctor sent by the trustees with the view of ascertaining whether a birth had taken place. Her statement in explanation was that she had already been seen by a Dr. Capon. But this brought out the most damaging evidence against her. Dr. Capon, in the box, swore that it was true that she had called upon him repeatedly, but she had given no hint that she was about to be confined. On the contrary, she was anxious to hear of a baby she could adopt. There came unexpectedly, and in the nick of time the birth of a child to Florance Wright. This happened on 19th February, and on the evening of the 23rd the child, after a sleeping draught had been given it, was carried off in a cab. A fair-haired and blue-eyed infant girl disappeared from No. 1 Star Street at night, and a child answering the same description re-appeared next morning at No. 22 Kennington Road, as if dropped from the clouds. In connection with the removal there occurred the incidents which will be recognised, as an old friend by readers of detective stories—a chase in a hansom cab; a neighbour of the Wrights saw a "woman in black, dressed in a loose garment," emerge from the house and call a hansom; she followed in another, and was led a wild-goose chase round and round the squares near Edgeware Road, until at length the mysterious stranger disappeared in the unromantic vicinity of "an aerated bread shop." Dr. Hoorocks, an obstetrical expert, gave evidence that, taking all the circumstances connected with the alleged birth into accounts, Mrs. Salisbury's story of her maternity, was to his profe-sional mind incredible.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

THE members of the Abyssinian mission to Russia left St. Petersburg on their return journey on Aug. 7. The Russian ecclesiastical mission, which the Holy Synod contemplates sending to Abyssinia later, will consist of the Archimandrite Ephrem, three priests, one deacon, and six sacristans.

A telegram from Massowah tends to show that the Abyssinians have given up the idea of the projected advance upon Erythrea. The report spread by an Italian journal of a new defensive campaign by Italy against Abyssinia to be organised in the autumn, is declared to be incorrect.

Prince Mestchesky, in the *Grashchdanin*, asserts that the Abyssinian Embassy which is leaving St. Petersburg is a "humbug and a mystification."

No one knows really who the members of this so-called Embassy are. They are all discoveries of M. Leontieff. There are no bishops in Abyssinia, so M. Leontieff created one to give a religious character to the mission of adventurers. There are no decorative Orders at the Court of Menelik, but M. Leontieff and his Abyssinian companions brought the Order of "Solomon's Seal"—as all Embassies coming to Russia must bring Orders—and the seal has been proved to be common and worthless glass by St. Petersburg jewellers, and not the precious jewel it was stated to be. Prince Mestchersky declines to believe in Prince Damto or Gen. Genomie, who have no credentials from the Negus to show who they are. The official world of the Russian capital, adds the *Grashchdanin*, has been fooled and cajoled by this self-styled Abyssinian Embassy which is now returning home. "One of its members" says Prince Mestchersky, "was asked if Abyssinia possessed a seaport. The Ambassador hesitated; he was not quite sure. Then he remembered that Abyssinia did at one time possess a seaport, but it had been removed into the interior of the country!"

A telegram from St. Petersburg which was published in Paris, on Aug. 3, stated that the Sultan was extremely concerned at the manner in which territories in Africa, which he considered to be dependent on Turkey, had been appropriated by Great Britain and Italy, and that in an interview with M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, he asked whether, in case he was obliged to protest against such violation of treaties, he could count on the support of Russia. The telegram adds that the Sultan received a satisfactory reply, and that Russia would support Turkey in any such contingency.

VICAR-UL-UMRA and party arrived in Simla on Thursday. The Nizam's Minister paid a visit to the Viceroy, and was afterwards entertained at dinner at Viceregal Lodge. Colonel Mackenzie, Resident in Hyderabad, who also arrived in Simla, will remain there some ten days.

THOSE who can spy a divinity in odd numbers, and know how number nine figures in Etruscan religion, or clings to muses, planets, orders of angles, worthies, and so forth, besides having peculiar properties of its own inexplicable to all but mathematicians—all such (says the *Westminster Gazette*) may be interested in finding how closely interwoven is this number with the fortunes of Queen Victoria. The Duke of Kent, her father, was one of nine sons, Her Majesty is the ninth sovereign since the revolution of 1668. Both in the nineteenth century in 1819 (1+8+1+9=19), she came to the throne in 1837 (1+8+3+7=19) in her nineteenth year. Her husband was born in 1819; she has had nine children; her eldest son, born on the ninth of November, married the daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark, who was then in her nineteenth year.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

IN the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir Redvers Buller carried out the half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military Academy on Aug. 2. After the general parade and artillery drills, Col. Delavoye read the report of the Director-General of Military Education, which stated that of sixty cadets fifty-three had qualified and seven failed. Seventeen were recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers and thirty-six in the Royal Artillery. In military topography the sketches were the worst lot the Director-General had seen sent in by the first class. In tactics the work was, on the whole, fair, but for the most part the cadets seemed to have confined their studies of the syllabus. The artillery examination was satisfactory, practical artillery was surprising. In mathematics the work done was to some extent disappointing, while in French the results on the whole had been satisfactory, and in German very satisfactory. The Director-General concluded his report with the words, "The general result of this examination is not satisfactory."—Lieut.-Gen. E. O. Hewett, C.M.G., Governor of the Academy, read a report in which he spoke highly of the staff. Two circumstances had disadvantageously affected the term, a serious epidemic of influenza and the curtailment of the length of the term by the change in the date of the vacation. The conduct of the cadets had been excellent. The average age was nineteen years and eight months and average height 5ft, 9¼in. The health of the cadets had been very good. The governor's report concluded with an expression of regret at the retirement of Col. J. M. Murray, R. A., early next term.—The prizes were distributed by Sir R. Buller. F. W. Robertson took the regulation sword for exemplary conduct, L. C. Jackson the Pollock Medal and Memoir for distinguished proficiency, P. W. Game the Tombs's Memorial Scholarship, £26, given to the senior cadet of the Royal Artillery. Other prizes:—Mathematics, L. C. Jackson; fortification, M. St. L. Simon, F. A. Buzzard; artillery G. E. Bolster, L. C. Jackson; military topography, W. E. Barron; tactics, J. W. Skipwith; electricity and magnetism, F. A. Buzzard; landscape drawing, G. H. Addison; riding, P. K. Betty; gymnastics, C. O. Place.

Sir Redvers Buller said his inspection had pleased him very much. The gun drill and sword exercise had been very good, and, although they had not done so well in their examination, what he had seen that day proved to him that the cadets paid attention to the instructions they had received. He advised the cadets not to depend too much upon memory, and mentioned that there was nothing in the world worth striving after which was not worth working for. They must do more than learn by mere routine, for the future of the Army depended upon the excellence of its officers, and they could no longer rely upon mechancal discipline, but they must have discipline of intellect. Officers must learn how and why everything was done, or how could they teach their men properly? Everything worth having was worth working for, and their work would tend to that success in life which he wished for all of them.

The following was the award of commissions. Marks as appended:—

FOR ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Millington, L B	7424	Simon, M St L	6616
Willis, G H	7325	Butterworth, R F A	6408
Jackson, L C	7109	Place, C O	6396
M'Clintock, R S	7144	Eustace, F R H	6300
Barron, W E	6880	Skipwith, J W	6143
Wilkinson, C	6842	Betty, P K	6134
Wilson, E E B	6736	Addison, G H	5667
Durnford, G E J	6632	Douglas, W S	5270
Robertson, F	6626		

FOR ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Game, P W	5763	Stevenson, K L	4944
Buzzard, F A	5536	Gordio., G H	4870
Street, H E	5342	Pattinson, G H	4824
Bird, M H C	5049	Harrison, G H	4760
Macfarlan, J B	5508	Chamier, E H St L	4611
Hinde, A	5494	Hall, F	4586
Hearn, H S	5386	Thackeray, C B	4585
Gossett, F W	5385	Climo, P H	4572
Bolster, G E	5303	Goldie, M L	4473
Clayton, G F	5270	Fox, A M	44 8
Calthrop, E F	5243	Risch, G H	4350
Smith, H R W M	5146	Holland, C S	4249
Howell, G L H	5075	Vandeleur, H M	4219
Du Port, O C	5017	Bell, W C H	4160
Greene, A C R	5015	Hutchison, K D	4062
MacDonnell, J P	4983	Cryills, J B	3996
Clapham, D	4982	Ramsden, R E	3798
Tritton, O	4956	Logan, F D	3322

CHOLERA AS A SEQUEL TO WAR.

THE last number of the Transaction of the Imperial German Board of Health states that:—

According to official intelligence, dated June 2, cholera is spreading in a most alarming way among the Japanese troops stationed in China, 500 fatal cases having been reported to have occurred in the Guard regiments alone at Port Arthur. It is feared that the impending return of the troops will cause a farther spread of the disease in Japan. A communication from Seoul, dated July 17, states that cholera has brocken out in Corea.

This intelligence is of iuterest (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*), as it once more confirms the observation that the seat of war is a fruitful ground for the propagation of disease, and that cholera, in particular, develops in places where war is being, or has lately been, carried on. The apprehensions that the disease may spread in Japan by the return of the troops are abundantly warranted by the history of cholera, as shown by the facts collected by Herr A. Hirsch:—

When cholera first appeared in Europe, in 1830, it was soon seen how important a part was played by war in spreading the disease. It first became prevalent in Russia in 1830, where it had asserted itself in spite of the hard winter that preceded the outbreak. The Russo-Polish War took place in that year, and an outbreak of cholera followed on the marching of Russian troops into Poland. From there the disease passed, by way of Warsaw and Kalisch, over the Prussian frontier, and in a very short time was raging in the Prussian provinces of Posen and Silesia; then, following the course of the Oder, it penetrated into the provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania. In 1831 it was seen that this was not the only way in which war aids in disseminating cholera. In May of that year some Russian warships arrived in Dantzig harbour with several cases of cholera on board; through these the inhabitants of Dantzig became infected, and the disease spread thence by way of Elbing to Konigsberg, and to the district of Koslin and Gumbinnen. It has been clearly established that cholera was introduced in 1849 by Austrian troops into Vienna, and in 1866 by English troops from Malta into Gibraltar, and this in times of peace. The most instructive observations, however, are those made during the wars of the year 1866. A few cases of cholera had occurred in Austria in the summer of 1865, at Fiume and Trieste; but in 1866, starting from the Bukovina, it spread over the whole of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, those provinces suffering most in which the principal events of the war had been enacted. Thus, from the province of Moravia 50,000 cases were reported; from Bohemia, 30,000; and from Lower Austria, 10,000; and it is well established that the cholera was then introduced into Prussia and Saxony from there. The influence of war was plainly discernible in the observations made in Bavaria, and in this case from the fact that Bavaria suffered most of all the South German States, while, as the pestilence was especially virulent just in the districts of Middle Franconia, Aschaffenburg, Suabia, and Neuenburg, we may safely affirm that war was responsible, most essentially, for the severe character of the plague.

A LITTLE supper for four and its consequences are thus described by the Paris correspondent of a contemporary:—Cries of "Help! help! Murder! murder!" proceeding from the upper windows at eleven o'clock at night brought the police to a house in the Rue Lafitte, a turning off the Boulevard des Italiens. In an apartment on the fifth floor they found two ladies in a great fright and two gentlemen, one of whom held a revolver in his hand, and was said by the concierge to be the occupier of the apartment. The two ladies explained that they had been the victims of an attempt at murder. In spite of emphatic protests by the men that the whole thing was a joke, all four were escorted to the *poste* at the Opera, where greatly to their mortification the following facts were elicited. The two victims of this pretended criminal attempt were no other than two charming ladies, both married to respectable functionaries. In the absence of their husbands for the evening they had thought to improve the occasion by inconsiderately accepting to be present at a supper offered by MM.X.——and Z.——. The two gentlemen were also married, but their wives were at the seaside. After supper the two ladies were eager to take their departure so as to get home before the return of their husbands. But M. X——, fearing that his concierge, who had not seen the ladies arrive, would certainly notice their late departure, and possibly let his tongue wag too freely, was loath to let them go downstairs, and locked the door. Neither prayers nor supplications availed; the ladies had decided to go, and go they would. So M. X——, seizing a revolver, was foolish enough to try threats. At this the ladies, in their fright, opened the windows and cried out for assistance. After much explanation, interrupted by sobs and promises to amend, the ladies were set at liberty.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

EUROPEAN CONTROL NECESSARY.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting of the inhabitants of Chester and district was held on Tuesday, August 6, at the Town Hall for the purpose of hearing the views of Mr. Gladstone on the Armenian question. The Duke of Westminster (Lord-Lieutenant of the County) presided, and was supported by the Bishop of Chester, the Mayor and the Recorder, Mr F. S. Stevenson, M.P., president, and Mr. Edward Watkins, hon. secretary of the Anglo-Armenian Association; the Bishop of Hereford, and the Rev. Dr. Clifford, representing the Armenian Relief Committee; Canon M'Coll, Mr. Robert Treat Pait, president of the United States Peace Society, and many others. The persons present were before the proceedings began, supplied with printed copies of a resolution to be moved by Mr. Gladstone, expressing the conviction that Her Majesty's Government will have the support of the nation, without distinction of party, in any measures which it may adopt for securing to the people of Turkish Armenia such reform in the administration of the province as shall provide effective guarantees for the safety of life, honour, religion, and property; and that no reforms can be effective which are not placed under the continuous control of the Great Powers of Europe.

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with immense enthusiasm, the whole audience upstanding, said that he came there rather to meet the expectation and demand of others than because he had any important contribution to make to the question. It was a non-party question, which related to the broad considerations of common humanity and justice. Nor was it a religious question. The present state of affairs resulted from an intolerably bad Government, perhaps the worst on the face of the earth. The resolution placed in his hands was moderate in its terms, and it expressed not only their own sentiments but those of their Transatlantic brethren, who felt even more strongly than they. He some time since pointed out the need for avoiding premature judgment, and after the Sassoun massacre there was great reserve, but dispassionate inquiry had been brought to bear and the powers of language hardly sufficed to describe what had happened since. It mattered not what witnesses they called as far as character on testimony was concerned. Statements which made the blood of this nation run cold had been verified in all their sickening details. There was not only European but American testimony, and as America had no political interests in the Levant her witnesses were doubly entitled to credit. Dr. Dillon, as special correspondent to the "Daily Telegraph," had; at the risk of life, proved himself a witness to be believed. They were not merely dealing with the defects of government, but with something far wider, and which imposed upon this nation far heavier obligations. Dr. Dillon's testimony was summoned up in four words—plunder, murder, rape, torture. But plunder and murder were comparatively mild by the side of the work of the ravisher and torturer. These are not proceedings of the dangerous classes of the community, declared the right hon. gentleman with great emphasis, but the proceedings of the Government of Constantinople and its agents. There is not one of these deeds for which the Government of Constantinople is not morally responsible. (Loud and continued cheers.) The Kurds, the Turkish troops, the police officers, the tax gatherer had, resumed the speaker, entered into a deadly competition as to which of them should prove itself the most adept in the horrible and infernal work that was before them. More guilty than they were the higher officers of the Turkish Government. Having read descriptions of particular events, Mr. Gladstone ridiculed the suggestion that the acts of the Turks were reprisals upon the Armenians for rebelling. So far from this being true, the Turkish Government had disarmed the Armenians, and had turned out barbarians and villains as the Sultan's cavalry. How did the Turkish Government receive the reports of these massacres? If there had been the slightest foundation for the sanguine hope of forty years ago for a better government at Constantinople they would have been eager to discover and punish, but, on the contrary, they received allegations with denial. That was not a new expedient. It was exactly the same in regard to Bulgaria in 1876. Falsehood was a weapon familiar to the Turkish Government. The Treaties of 1856 gave the right to march into Armenia and take the Government out of the hands of Turkey. Under the Treaty of 1878 the Sultan was bound to carry out reforms, and that treaty gave to England power, if she chose to exercise it of taking upon herself the redress of wrongs. The treaties not only conferred rights but imposed responsibilities. The whole matter lay not in promises, but in guarantees for their performance. It would have been well to tell the Turk to march out of Armenia, but it was by no means certain that the Powers would have assented. He made three propositions that our demand should be moderate, that no Turkish powers should be accepted because of their absolute worthlessness, and that he should not fear the word coercion. It was a word heartily appreciated at Constantinople, and a truly and judicious use of the "must" never failed of its effect. We had reached a critical position and the honour of the Powers was pledged. In concluding the right hon. gentleman said—If we are sensible of what is due to our honour we must interfere. We must interpose and demand not more than what is just, but at least as much as is necessary, and we must determine that with the help of God, so far as it depends upon us, that which is just, that which is necessary, shall be had whether there be resistance or whether there be not. (Great cheers.)

After being duly seconded by Canon M'Coll, the resolution was carried.

STAMBULOFF'S LAST MOMENTS.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS WIDOW.

ALTHOUGH the terrible scenes which took place at Sofia on the 17th June and following days have been often described, I have been able (writes the Sofia correspondent of the "Standard") to gather some additional facts and details which will be read with interest concerning the last moments of the great Bulgarian statesman.

I cannot do better than put the narrative in the mouth of Madame Stambuloff as she gave it to me:—

"I was out for a drive that evening, and opposite the Sobranieh a friend of ours stopped the carriage and told me to hurry home, for my husband was wounded to death. As we passed the spot, I saw his hat and stick still lying there in a perfect pool of blood. You cannot imagine my feelings at the sight. Then at the door I found a "posse" of police. I was half mad with grief and anger, and made them leave me in peace. Then I went in and saw him. The first words I heard him speak were 'Haliu and Peufectchieff killed me.' After that he was still for some time. When the doctors cut off his hands and sewed up the wounds on his head he did not seem to take any notice. He seemed to have lost all sensibility. After the amputation he kept asking me to give him my hand to twine his fingers with. On the second day he said to me, 'I am dying now;' for I can feel inflammation of the brain coming on.' The doctors, however, judging by the temperature and various other symptoms, said this was not the fact, and when they performed a second amputation, and cut away pieces of dead flesh from the scalp, he cried out sharply, showing that partial sensibility had returned. His thirst was perfectly unquenchable, and we kept giving him milk, cold "bouillon," and mineral waters. All that night he was terribly restless, and it was with the greatest difficulty I could keep him in bed. He kept on reproaching me, saying I was a bad wife and a cruel nurse not to raise him. It was heart-rendering. The doctors had told me that a recumbent position was absolutely necessary, otherwise a syncope would ensue, and I had to hold him down all the time, whilst he was beseeching me to lift him. It has been said that he was delirious from this moment, but it is not true. He had fits of delirium, but at other times he was in perfect possession of his faculties. He directed me to go into the other room and fetch him carbonate of soda at one period, then Glesshubler, or pure water. On one occasion, as I was holding the glass, his teeth closed on it spasmodically, and then I knew that meningitis had supervened, for I had seen the same symptoms in our eldest boy, who died from it. He bade me uncover his face, which was all bandaged up. I told him the doctors had forbidden it.

"Do as I tell you. I want to see the world once more." So I undid the cloths and washed away the clotted blood from his eye. He fixed it steadily on me. I asked him, 'Do you see me?' The tears trickled from it as he answered. 'I see you.' We called in the Metropolitan and my husband seemed pleased, though he had never been a religious man. He tried to make the sign of the Cross, but I had to do it for him, at which he was satisfied. When we were alone again he said to me,

"'It is all over. I shall soon be dead now. After I am gone do not accept anything from the Palace. Do you hear me?'

"I answered, 'I hear.'

"'Stoop down, then, and kiss me.' These were his last words, but he was conscious for some time afterwards, for when he heard me moaning he would give an answering sound.

"What happened the next two days is horrible to look back upon. Hundreds and thousands were streaming in and out of the house, high and low bringing flowers and offerings, and not one single irreverent word was spoken or gesture made. Then there was the scandalous scene of the funeral. If it had not been for the presence of the foreign Diplomatic Agents, I do not know what would have happened. They purposely put unmanageable horses to the hearse, and took out the tholepins, so that it might break down, and throw the coffin in the road. We were warned of this, however, by one of the Police Commissaries. At the grave side a score of young officers from Tirnovo formed a cordon round it, and behind them a mob of ragamuffins. As long as the service lasted and the officers were there the rabble were held in check; but when we left they called for drink, and, in the presence of the police, danced the Hora round the grave, singing ribald songs. It is too fearful to think about!

"Then we had the cruel irony of the Prince's wreath. It has been published that I refused it in insulting terms. I am not, however, a woman to use insult. What happened was that a succession of emissaries came from the Palace, Count de Egras, ladies-in-waiting from Princess Clementine and Princess Marie, many of them my own friends, and even relations, and telegrams from the Prince, to which I returned no answer. Surely, the Prince might have understood and spared me further annoyance by forcing me to refuse the wreath. I did so in the simplest words, saying that it was my husband's wish that I should not accept anything from the Palace, and I begged Captain Savoff to take it back again."

Whilst we were talking, the children came in to be kissed. I asked Madame Stambuloff where she intended to educate them.

"In Bulgaria. Heaven knows how gladly I would leave Sofia and its memories, but my husband always ordered that the children were to be brought up in Bulgaria and not abroad. He also would never let me have any maids or governesses for them. 'A mother is the best one for her children,' he would say. Neither would he allow them to be taught anything until they were ten years old. He always declared that a child ought to develop physically first, and he would learn twice as fast afterwards. His favourite was little Vera here. She is his image, and he simply adored her. His hands would tremble with love and delight as he held her before him. Poor little thing! Yesterday I found her trying to untie the cover of the jar in which are his hands. I asked her what she was doing.

"'I want to kiss papa's hands,' she replied."

THE CONGO AND THE NILE VALLEY.

BARON DHANIS, the State Inspector of the Congo Free State, speaking the other day to Reuter's representative with regard to the present position of the Belgians on the Congo and on the question of an advance up the Nile valley, said:—

Our forces on the Congo, and specially in the north-east, are well able to resist any force no matter how strong, that the Khalifa may send up the Nile. Our advanced post of 1,000 regular soldiers, all well armed and possessing Krupp cannon and machine-guns, is now at Lado, or will shortly be on the spot. Another column of 1,500 regulars and a large auxiliary reserve that can be sent to the front from Stanley Falls must now be at Kavalli. In the district consisting of the old Arab zone there could always be levied a very powerful and effective force of men all accustomed to fight under the Arabs, and numbering 20,000 to 30,000, or even more. Of course, it frequently happens that the Congo officers come into conflict with the Dervishes. But these skirmishes must not be taken to mean a Mahdist advance. These movements are made by expeditions sent to Bahr-el Gazal and Equatoria on ivory and slave raids. I do not share the fears that any European Power in Africa will suffer from any offensive movement on the part of the Khalif. I do not think he will leave his centre at Omdurman until he is driven out of it. It is an extraordinary thing to me that the Powers in Africa should allow the Khalifa to occupy the position he does; to keep Europeans in captivity; and preventing anything like a satisfactory progress of civilisation. If some of the jealousies existing between France and England were put on one side, he might so easily be dislodged. The two great dangers of Africa used to be the Arabs and the Mahdists. Before the Arab question was studied the two dangers were regarded as almost equal, and it was thought that the Arabs could never be conquered until the Congo railway was completed. But with a comparatively small force, and, through diplomacy, getting many of the principal chiefs, who were dissatisfied with Arab rule, to come over on our side, the Arabs have ceased to exist as a force. We have practically conquered them, and this with their own men. I believe that the Mahdists might be dealt with in the same way, although the question of fanaticism has with them to be conquered. If, however, as Slatin Pasha says, that is dead, it is absolutely certain that the disaffected Soudanese could soon be won over."

The Foreign Office has received news that two British officers—apparently Major Cunningham and Lieut. Vandeleur—acting on the orders of the British Commissioner in Uganda, have descended the Nile from Lake Albert to a point below Dufile, which was reached on Jan. 14 last, and have definitely ascertained that the Khalifa has an advanced post at Rejaf, a station on the bank of the Nile some little distance to the south of Lado. The journey was made in a small steel boat armed with a Maxim gun and carrying sixteen men; but the natives along the bank gave no trouble. On Jan. 15 the boat proceeded further down the river for the purpose of inspecting the rapids below Dufile. These were found to be unnavigable, and accordingly the reconnoitring party returned to Lake Albert. The return journey occupied a considerable time, owing to the strength of the current, which, below Wadelai, was especially strong. The country on either side of the river was found to be very barren and dried up, offering a marked contrast to Uganda and Unyoro.

It is rumoured in Constantinople that the Khedive has carried a present of £500,000 to the Sultan with a view of enlisting His Majesty's more active sympathy in the Egyptian question.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tengyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	25	1	33 p.m.	..	14
Teheran	25	2	20 p.m.	..	8
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th August 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	..	2
" Karachi	...	4	...	1
" Madras	...	10	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 24.

10 p.m. ... 77·5

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	81·6

Condy's Fluid
Used in all Hospitals.
MARVELLOUS AS
GARGLE, LOTION, INJECTION
For Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Confinements, and the cure of all Discharges. Also Snake Bites.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

☞Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. RODE & SONS, 16 Green Street., Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

CARNRICK'S
Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD & Co.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

NOTICES.

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS.
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co., BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrolysis (which abounds in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES
PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.
G. FIEVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).
ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
APPLY TO
GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN Esqrs. and F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, e.g., Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).–RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON FRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers: M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Wholesale Agents for India, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12

I enjoyed [illegible] health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit [illegible] beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation [illegible]ing that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at "ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchant, London.

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CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE Rs. 325 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG. Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

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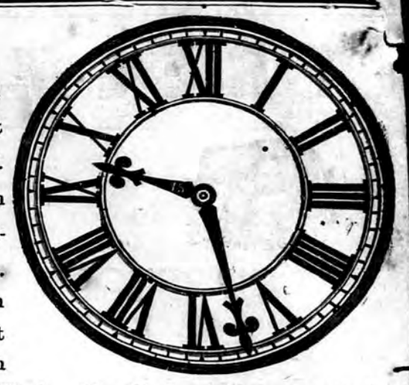

The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

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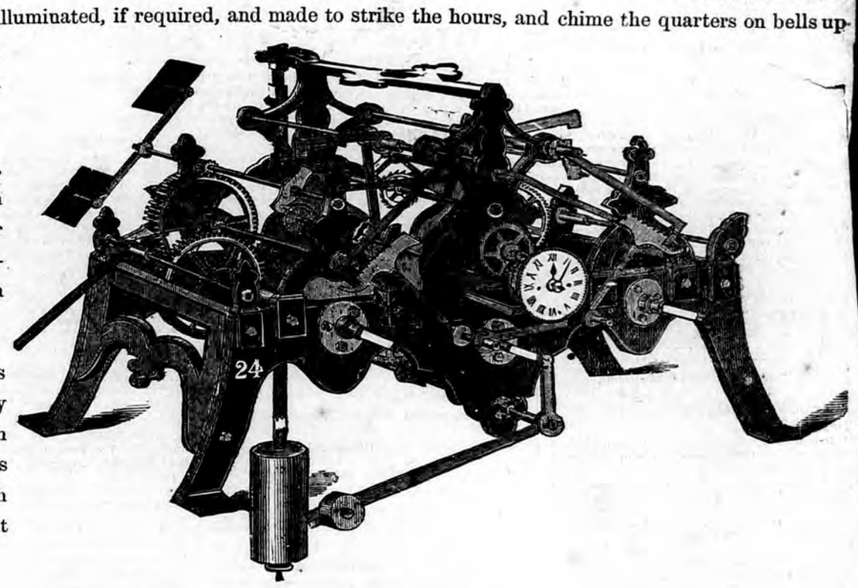

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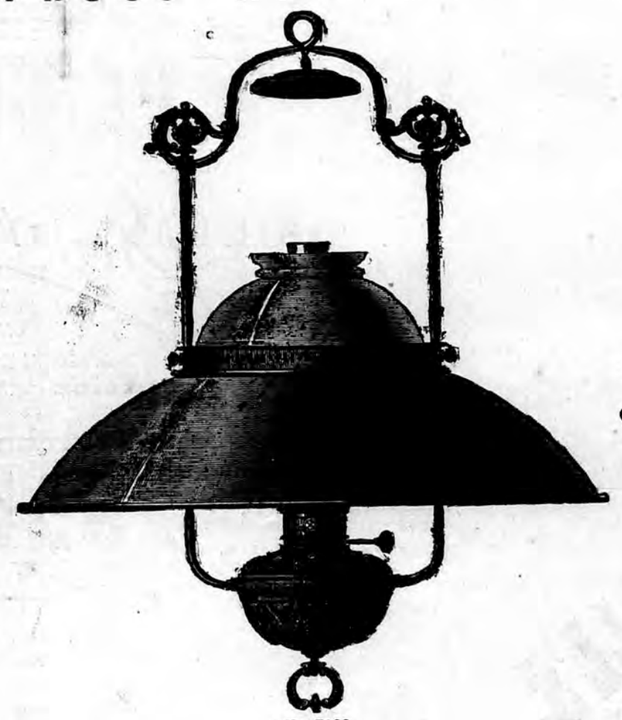

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